

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 FEBRUARY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iran claimed further successes in a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio 13 February, asserting that Iranian forces continued to advance along the Al-Faw-Basra highway and dealt "mortal blows" to an Iraqi Presidential Guards Division which had attempted a counterattack. Iranian forces have reportedly "liberated" over 700 sq km of Iraqi territory in their current offensive. The communique also accused Iraq of resorting to chemical weapons, and a related IRNA report spoke of 1,500 Iranian soldiers injured by Iraqi gas attacks. The Iraqi information minister, however, denied that Iraq has used chemical weapons, asserting that Iran's claims in this regard are an attempt to cover the losses and retreat of Iranian forces, according to INA. In the same report, he also denied the fall of Umm Qasr. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio likewise stressed that Iraq's III and VII Army Corps were continuing to foil the Iranian offensive, asserting that the VII Army is besieging Iranian troops and has forced them back several kilometers. Meanwhile, the Iraqi Air Force carried out hundreds of raids on ground targets and also attacked a "large enemy maritime target" and an Iranian "monitoring station," the communique added. While the communique reported that another Iranian F-4 was downed 13 February, IRNA subsequently claimed that Iran has downed 21 Iraqi warplanes and 2 helicopters in the course of the latest offensive.

As for the results of Iran's warning to Kuwait over Bubiyan Island, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that Iran is "happy" that Kuwaiti officials have stated that Bubiyan and other Kuwaiti resources "will not be placed at the disposal of anyone." Nevertheless, the Kuwaiti foreign minister was one of seven Arab ministers attending an Arab League Followup Committee meeting in Baghdad called to discuss the Iranian "aggression," according to Baghdad radio.

In contrast, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i discussed the military situation in telephone conversations with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, according to Tehran radio.

Iran

Documents allegedly showing that Iran is training guerrilla squads for sabotage missions in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are CIA forgeries, an Iranian deputy minister said in a news conference reported by IRNA. The official added that Iran categorically denies forming such guerrilla teams.

PDRY

There are no Soviet military bases in the PDRY, Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas claimed in a Kuwaiti press interview reported by KUNA. In the *AL-SIYASAH* interview, Al-'Attas

invited journalists to visit Soqatra Island and the rest of the country to verify his statement. Al-'Attas also said that while the PDRY desires closer ties with the YAR, GCC states, and other Arab countries, it is indifferent toward the United States' nonrecognition of the new leadership. In a separate statement reported by WAKH, Al-'Attas told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* that there has been no mediation between the new government and former leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Libya-Chad

Ndjamena radio denied that Koro Toro has fallen to "Libyan forces," maintaining that the northern Chadian town was not attacked. The Chadian Government has the situation "under control" in Kouba Olanga but "violent fighting" continues in Oum Chalouba. Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou told the radio. According to Lassou, enemy losses totalled 216 killed and 220 captured while government losses amounted to 4 killed and 20 wounded.

Israel

Relations With Egypt -- Reporting on the outcome of the 12 February Israeli-Egyptian talks in Herzliyya, Jerusalem radio said the two sides have decided that the "arbitral compromise" will not include issues that are not directly connected to the Tabah dispute. IDF radio reported earlier that the two sides had reached agreement on various practical arrangements for the arbitration. In a related development, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir received the head of the Egyptian delegation, who stressed Egypt's desire to improve relations in all fields and reaffirmed Egypt's "positive" view of the Israeli Inner Cabinet decision to submit the Tabah issue to arbitration, according to Jerusalem radio.

Relations With Ivory Coast -- Foreign Minister Shamir congratulated the president and Government of the Ivory Coast for their decision to reestablish relations with Israel. The renewal of relations was announced earlier by Jerusalem and Abidjan radios.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'arafat invited Executive Committee members to an "urgent" meeting to study recent U.S. statements on the Middle East peace process, a Palestinian source told KUNA. Meanwhile, *DIE WELT* cited a GDR Government source as saying that Fatah Revolutionary Council leader Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, is currently being treated for liver cancer in a state hospital in East Berlin, according to AFP.

Saudi Arabia-Egypt

During a visit to Cairo, Saudi Prince Turki told the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* that Egyptian-Saudi relations are a "strategic necessity" and that President Husni Mubarak and King Fahd should meet in the near future, MENA reported. Prince Turki, a brother of King Fahd, disclosed that he was received by President Mubarak during his "private" visit, noting that the talks covered the Arab situation and Egyptian-Saudi relations.

Lebanon

The arrests and accusations concerning "terrorist cells" in East

Berlin have no justification, former Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah said in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid appointed four new ministers and abolished three vice ministerial posts, APS reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 030

13 February 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

FRG Daily Claims Abu Nidal in GDR Hospital [AFP].....	A 1
Weekly Cites Soviet Conditions for 'Arafat Visit [UKTUBAR 9 Feb]	A 1
Arab Ministers Request Security Council Meeting [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
U.S. Remarks Prompt 'Arafat To Call Meeting [KUNA].....	A 1
PLO Proposals on Mideast Settlement Published [KUNA].....	A 1
PFLP Condemns Autonomy Proposal, U.S. Statement [SANA]	A 2
PLO Western Europe Office Heads End Meeting [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
PLO Spokesman Urges Arab Support for Iraq [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 3
Algiers VOP Editor Notes U.S. Ambiguity [Algiers Voice of Palestine].....	A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GCC Secretary General on U.S., USSR Gulf Attitudes [UKAZ 24 Jan].....	C 1
---	-----

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Receives Iraqi Ambassador	C 4
---	-----

KUWAIT

Amir Inspects Bubiyan Island Military Defenses	C 4
Interior Ministry Warns People to Stay Away From Island	C 4
Heir Apparent Telephones Iraqi RCC Chairman	C 4

PDRY

Papers Interview Al-'Attas on Goals, Policies	C 4
KUNA on AL-SIYASAH Interview	C 4
AL-KHALIJ Interview Reported	C 5
Further Details [WAKH].....	C 5
ARAB TIMES Reports YSP Secretary General Interview [11 Feb].....	C 6
Yasin Sa'id Nu'man Receives Soviet Ambassador	C 7
Foreign Ministry Holds Meeting; Al-Dali Attends	C 7
AL-ITTIHAD: Further on 'Ali Nasir Proposals [12 Feb].....	C 7
DFLP's Hawatimah Departs Aden 12 Feb	C 8
Sends Congratulatory Cable	C 8
Congratulatory Messages Sent on Iranian Anniversary	C 9
Al-'Attas, Prime Minister Message	C 9
Foreign Minister's Message	C 9

YAR

Cabinet, Consultative Council Discuss PDRY, Gulf War	C 9
Interior Minister Barakat Returns From Morocco	C 10

EGYPT

Tabah Talks Resume in Herzliyya 12 Feb	D 1
Mubarak Urges U.S. 'Flexibility' on PLO	D 1
Jordanian Information Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 1

Received by Mubarak	D 1
Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Peace Process	D 1
'Abd al-Majid Meets With Cluverius 12 Feb	D 2
Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Disarmament	D 2
Opposition Says 'Brightstar' Maneuvers Canceled [AFP]	D 2
Prime Minister Meets With UK Secretary in London [Cross-reference]	D 2

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Returns After Army Corps Inspection	E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran	E 1
Shatt al-'Arab Enemy Forces Sieged	E 1
Fall of Umm Qasr Denied	E 1
Iranian Downing of Aircraft Denied	E 1
Communique No 2,114 Issued	E 1
Commanders Interviewed	E 2
Arab League 7-Member Committee Meeting Held on War	E 2
League Secretary General Arrives	E 2
Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives	E 2
Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives	E 2
YAR Foreign Minister Arrives	E 3
Saddam Husayn Receives Ministers	E 3
Tariq 'Aziz Receives Ministers	E 3
Assembly Speaker Cables Parliaments, ICU on War	E 3
RCC Vice Chairman Reassures Kuwaiti Heir Apparent	E 3

LEBANON

Hubayqah Responds to East Beirut Arrests [Voice of the Mountain]	G 1
Phalangist Leader's Secretary Reportedly Killed [Voice of the Mountain]	G 1
Lebanese Forces Reveal Details of 'Terrorist' Plan [Voice of Lebanon]	G 1
Dany Sham'un Criticizes Syria, Israel [Voice of Lebanon]	G 1
Birri Meets Communist Party Secretary	G 2
Communist Party Accuses Amal of Torture [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
Calls For Detainees Release [Voice of Lebanon]	G 2
Reports on West Beirut Situation Refuted	G 2
Organization of Oppressed Claims Kidnapping [AFP]	G 2
Further Reportage on Countrywide Fighting	G 3
Army Shells Mountain Positions [Voice of the Mountain]	G 3
Beirut, South Fighting Detailed	G 3
Strike Force Starts Patrols	G 3
Israeli Gunboats off South Coast [Voice of the Mountain]	G 3
ASL Casualties From Land Mine [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3

SYRIA

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Deputy Al-Khayyir	H 1
Foreign Minister AL-Shar' Receives U.S. Senator	H 1
Interior Minister Announces Election Results	H 1

ISRAEL

Reportage on Talks With Egypt on Tabah Issue	I 1
Delegations Discuss 'Secondary' Issues	I 1
Al-'Arabi Meets With Shamir	I 1
Further Details Meeting Reported	I 1
Agreement To Concern Only Tabah	I 2
Tamir Reports Progress in Talks	I 2
Kimche Comments	I 2
Poll Shows Majority Favors Arbitration on Tabah [HA'ARETZ 12 Feb]	I 2
Peres Receives Husayn Message on Hiatus in Talks [THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Feb]	I 3

Contacts With Husayn To Continue [DAVAR 12 Feb]	I 3
Peres: U.S. Declarations on Palestinians 'Not New'	I 3
Rabin Meets With Settlers on Various Issues [DAVAR 12 Feb]	I 3
Shamir Holds New Conference on Ties With Africa	I 3
Chief of Staff on Turkish Vessel; Release Pending	I 4
No Drugs Found	I 4
'High Tension' Reported Between ASL, UNIFIL	I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Appoints New Ministers	Q 1
Messaadia Discussions With Libya's Jallud Continue	Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Links Oil Prices, Previous Contracts	Q 1
U.S. Begins 'Aggressive' Maneuvers 12 Feb	Q 2
Further Comment	Q 2
Iranian President's Call to Al-Qadhdhafi Reported	Q 2
Soviet AAPSO Official Cited on 'U.S.-Zionist Threats'	Q 2

SUDAN

U.S. Stand on Palestinian Rights Welcomed	Q 3
---	-----

TUNISIA

President Appoints New Justice Minister	Q 3
Foreign Minister Leaves for Baghdad With Message	Q 3

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Okello Soldiers Reportedly Seek Asylum [KENYA TIMES 12 Feb]	R 1
---	-----

UGANDA

Museveni Discusses Ties With UK Official	R 1
Promises Refurbishment Program	R 1
Says Uganda Let Down	R 2
Kisseka Urges Ministers To Cooperate, Coalesce	R 2
Museveni Congratulated by Nigeria's Babangida	R 2
NRA Forces Capture Eastern Town of Soroti	R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Reports of Heavy Fighting, Libyan Involvement	S 1
Foreign Minister Interviewed	S 1
Ndjamena Refutes Claim of Koro-Toro Attack	S 1
Kouba Olanga Said Under FANT Control	S 1

GABON

France's Penne on Fighting in Chad [AFP]	S 2
France To Accelerate Aid to Chad [AFP]	S 2

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

Guinean Press Agency, TASS Sign Agreement T 1

IVORY COAST

Diplomatic Relations With Israel Resume 12 Feb T 1

LIBERIA

Minister Denies Offering Asylum to Duvalier T 1

Libreville on Possible U.S. Pressure in Duvalier Case T 1

Court Orders Case Against Jackson Doe Dismissed T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Deputy Foreign Minister Rejects Regional Council U 1

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit [Madrid] U 1

Meets With Dos Santos [Madrid] U 1

Dos Santos Congratulates Castro on Reelection U 1

Education Minister Returns From Conference in Cuba U 1

UNITA Forces Capture Kamatabela; Negage Threatened [KUP] U 2

11 'Bandits' Killed in 6th Region Operations U 2

UNITA Shells Huambo Hotel; Two Injured U 2

LESOTHO

35 Political Prisoners Released Under Amnesty U 2

'High-Powered Delegation' Probes RSA Mine Violence U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Norwegian Development Aid Minister Arrives U 3

MNR Claims Anti-Insurgency Headquarters Capture [AFP] U 3

NAMIBIA

AZAPO President Taken Into Custody in Windhoek [SAPA] U 3

Further on Detention [SAPA] U 3

Appears in Court, Leaves [SAPA] U 3

AZAPO Condemns Detention [SAPA] U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela Release Depends on Violence Renunciation [THE STAR 12 Feb] U 4

PFP's Boraine To Resign at End of Month [Umtata] U 4

Issues Statement on Resignation U 4

Foreign Minister Botha Visits Switzerland [cross-reference] U 5

Debt Standstill Proposals Sent to Involved Parties U 5

1-Year Repayment Delay Proposed [Umtata] U 5

More Details Reported [Umtata] U 5

Producer Price of Commodities Up by 21.3 Percent U 5

West Rand Councillors Not To Participate in NSC U 5

COSATU Condemns Inkatha Attacks on Supporters U 6

Terms NSC Effort 'Fraudulent' U 6

Reaffirms Johannesburg Boycott U 7

Colored Schools Now Opened To All Races [Umtata].....	U 7
Teachers Group Praises Step	U 7
Bill To Exclude Striking Black University Students [Umtata].....	U 7
Expelled Bophuthatswana Students To Be Readmitted	U 7
MEDUNSA Students Return When White Students Leave	U 8
School Boycotts Called To Protest Police Actions	U 8
Zulu Being Taught in Cape Town Schools	U 8
17 Cape Town Theaters Open to All	U 8
12 Arrested for Policemen's Murder in Umbumbulu	U 9
Second Durban Blast Caused by Booby-Trap	U 9
Seven Trucks Set on Fire Near Witbank	U 9
Police Report Damage From Unrest Near Cape Town	U 9
Police Report 12 Feb Unrest Incidents	U 10
12-13 Feb Unrest Incidents	U 10
Black Sash Issues Statements on Moutse Removals	U 10
SADF Soldier, ANC Member Killed on Botswana Border [Umtata].....	U 11
Patrol Clashes With 2 Terrorists	U 11
Followup Operations Continue	U 12
Commentary on U.S. Aid to UNITA Forces	U 12
Press Views Current Issues, Problems	U 13

SWAZILAND

MP's Passport Seized for Security Reasons [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 12 Feb].....	U 14
Former Supreme Council of State Member Arrested	U 14

ZAMBIA

Lesotho Delegation Arrives for Talks, Meets Kaunda [Maseru]	U 15
---	------

FRG Daily Claims Abu Nidal in GDR Hospital*AU121713 PARIS AFP IN ENGLISH 1709 GMT 12 FEB*

[Text] Bonn, Feb 12 (AFP) — Underground Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, suspected of organising the recent terrorist attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, is undergoing treatment at a state hospital in East Berlin, the daily *DIE WELT* reports in tomorrow's (13 Feb) edition.

DIE WELT bases its report on what it says was informant on received by diplomats in Vienna from an East German governmental source.

The newspaper also quotes West German police and Middle Eastern sources as saying Abu Nidal, aged 49, has liver cancer.

The medical costs, the newspaper says, are being footed by the gulf state that finances Abu Nidal's splinter Fata revolutionary command.

— *DIE WELT* also reports that East German leader Erich Honecker has invited Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat to East Berlin for the East German Communist Party's 11th congress.

Weekly Cites Soviet Conditions for 'Arafat Visit*PM121229 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 9 Feb 86 p 5*

[Maryam Rubin report: "Soviet Conditions for 'Arafat Moscow Visit"]

[Text] *UKTUBAR* has learned that the most important results of PLO political department Chief Faruq Qaddumi's recent talks in Moscow can be summed up in the following points:

1. Agreement that [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] 'Arafat would be invited to the Soviet Union after this month's CPSU Congress provided that he is accompanied by the PLO Executive Committee members elected during the 16th PNC session but not those elected during the 17th PNC session.
2. The Soviet Union agreed to continue its mediation efforts between the PLO under 'Arafat's leadership and Syria with a view to mending the rift between them.

In this connection, Syria wants 'Arafat to issue a statement explaining that he had been misled about Syria and its attitude toward him and stressing that Syria is the leader of the Arab march and struggle. *Uktubar* has learned that 'Arafat accepted the second part but not the first.

3. It was agreed that the aforementioned statement would be issued through PLO Representative in Saudi Arabia Rafiq al-Natshah.

It was also agreed that a PLO central committee [as published] delegation would visit Damascus unconditionally before 'Arafat's visit to resolve the main issues in the dispute.

Arab Ministers Request Security Council Meeting*JN130611 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] The Arab follow-up committee stemming from the Arab League's desire to follow up the Iraq-Iran war has adopted an urgent plan of action to face the new Iranian aggression against Iraq. At the conclusion of its meeting last night, the committee decided to request an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the Iraq-Iran war in general and the new Iranian aggression against Iraq in particular.

The meeting was attended by Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general; the foreign ministers of Jordan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the YAR; the Moroccan national education minister; and the Iraqi foreign minister.

U.S. Remarks Prompt 'Arafat To Call Meeting*LD121905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Tunis, 12 Feb (KUNA) — An informed Palestinian source said here today that PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat has invited Executive Committee members, to an urgent meeting to study the recent official U.S. statements concerning the peace process in the Middle East.

The source, who asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA: "The official Palestinian position toward the mentioned U.S. official statements cannot be determined without a resolution from the PLO Executive Committee."

By this the source was referring to a statement by PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, who described the statement of the U.S. State Department's official spokesman last Monday [10 February] as "continuing nothing new and not reflecting any change in the known U.S. position."

The U.S. spokesman has said that the U.S. administration does not consider UN Security Council Resolution No 242 as sufficient for resolving the issue of the Palestinian people, and that the rights of that people should be taken into consideration when a settlement is sought for the Middle East issue.

PLO Proposals on Mideast Settlement Published*LD111801 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1146 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Feb (KUNA) — The newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today the text of the Palestinian paper which was presented by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his latest meeting with King Husayn of Jordan. The document contains the Palestinian proposals for breaking the deadlock in the Middle-East crisis.

The Kuwaiti newspaper emphasized through Palestinian sources which it described as well-informed, that a member of the Fatah Central Committee drafted the proposals which were presented by Yasir 'Arafat to King Husayn who was to convey them to Washington.

The paper contained three proposals about the form of the Palestinian attendance and about the basis on which the process of negotiations can be started in the future.

The newspaper said that the first Palestinian proposal states that the PLO should be on an equal footing within the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as the first step for confederal union with Jordan, which was stipulated in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed last year.

The newspaper reported the text of the second Palestinian proposal, which included the presence of a joint Arab delegation which would comprise a number of Palestinian members equal to the number of members from each Arab country, and that all the members would sit at the same table opposite another table at which would sit the other side.

According to the newspaper, the third proposal stipulates that dealings with the PLO would be in stages, including the meeting of a U.S. delegate with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, after which the United States would announce its recognition of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, in return for recognition by the organization of Resolutions 242 and 338, on condition that the recognition by the PLO would guarantee its entry to the conference as a main partner. After this, all the parties of the international conference would be invited.

The text of the Palestinian paper, as published by *AL-QABAS*, lays down the conditions of the basis of the negotiation process in which the organization proposes that the basis of the negotiations is its recognition of all the resolutions issued by the United Nations, among which are Resolutions 242 and 338, in order that the organization knows in advance the condition for U.S. recognition of the PLO. However, if Washington insisted on the participation of the PLO on the basis of Resolution 242, it will on its part demand in advance international guarantees for the recognition of the entire rights of the Palestinian people in return for the recognition by the PLO of Resolutions 242 and 338.

The Palestinian paper requested the convocation of an international conference which will be attended equally by the parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict and with the presence of the United States and the Soviet Union, and which would be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council as observers.

PFLP Condemns Autonomy Proposal, U.S. Statement

*JN121437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1322 GMT
12 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus, 12 (SANA) — The PFLP has denounced the Zionist enemy prime minister's announcement about the readiness to implement the plot of autonomy in the occupied territory, affirming that this step comes within the context of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and is aimed at burying and totally liquidating the Palestine question.

In a statement today, a PFLP spokesman said that the enemy prime minister's announcement of the implementation of the plot

of autonomy unilaterally in accordance with the second part of the Camp David accords comes within the context of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught to liquidate the Palestine question. Consequently, this reveals the falseness of the Zionist peaceful claims propagated by Shim'on Peres during his European tour.

The Palestinian spokesman called for closing national ranks to topple this plot. He urged the progressive Arab and world public opinion to condemn and denounce this liquidatory scheme aimed at obliterating the Palestine question and denying the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, headed by the right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent state.

The PFLP spokesman also described the U.S. position recently announced by the U.S. State Department spokesman as an exposed hoax and a new maneuver aiming at dragging the deviationist Palestinian rightwing leadership into the U.S. trap.

The Palestinian spokesman said that the U.S. verbal acknowledgement represented by talking about some of our people's legitimate rights is only a step in this context. He said that Washington was and will remain an enemy of our people's struggle and revolution.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman warned the deviationist leadership from falling into the U.S. trap. The PFLP urged Palestinian factions to close ranks and to confront the new U.S. intrigues.

PLO Western Europe Office Heads End Meeting

*JN121959 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The series of meetings, which were held between the heads of PLO offices in West European countries on one hand and the cadres of the PLO Political Department on the other in the Department's headquarters in Tunis from 7-11 February under the chairmanship of Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qadumi], head of the PLO Political Department, have ended. During these meetings, the conferees fully reviewed developments in the Palestine question, PLO relations with West European countries, the situation in the Palestinian arena in particular, and the Arab situation in general, as well as the nature of the work of PLO offices and representatives in Europe.

During the meetings, Abu al-Lutf presented a full report on political developments and future plans for action in the European arena. During one of the sessions, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, also submitted a report on the latest developments, as well as on the recent Palestinian-Jordanian talks in Amman.

The heads of the PLO offices also presented detailed reports on relations between the PLO and West European countries, as well as on the work of these offices. The conferees noted that the PLO is being exposed to a concentrated onslaught by the United States and other circles in an attempt to cancel the Palestinian people's national identity, to destroy the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and to liquidate the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. They use in this onslaught wicked

ways to put military, political, and financial pressure on the PLO, as well as to besiege it in an attempt to isolate it from world public opinion and from its people.

The meetings were concluded by defining a general plan to begin political moves during the next phase — moves based on full adherence to the Palestinian people's basic principles, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state; adherence to international legitimacy represented in all the UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question; the need to reinforce all means of legitimate struggle, including armed struggle, recognized by international laws to allow militant peoples to liberate their homelands from foreign occupation; full commitment to PNC resolutions during its successive sessions; the need to implement resolutions concerning democratic dialogue for the sake of Palestinian national unity and reinforcing it; the need to strengthen militant relations between the PLO on one hand and socialist countries, nonaligned countries, Islamic countries, all progressive and democratic forces in the world, and liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and the need to develop relations with all West European countries in all political, cultural, health, and economic areas so that these relations may become as strong as current relations between the PLO on one hand and Greece, Austria, Cyprus, and Italy on the other.

PLO Spokesman Urges Arab Support for Iraq

*JN122008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The PLO has reiterated its support for Iraq in repulsing the Iranian aggression. The PLO also urged the leaders of the Arab nation to move quickly to participate in the battle which Iraq is currently waging against Iran in defense of the Arab lands. Official PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman told INA in Tunis last night that history will not have mercy on those who are colluding with the Iranian aggression or on those who are sitting back with arms folded while the aggressor is trying to launch and aggression against Iraqi-Arab territories and to harm the sovereignty of Iraq and the Arab nation.

He also condemned the Iranian regime's position on the calls for peace and its continued aggression against Iraq. He reiterated

the PLO's calls for ending the war to which Iraq has responded.

Algiers VOP Editor Notes U.S. Ambiguity

*LD122207 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Station political editor commentary]

[Excerpt] Brothers, yesterday, the deputy official spokesman of the U.S. Administration made a statement on the Palestinians and the rights of our Palestinian people. This statement made by the deputy official spokesman for the U.S. Administration was ambiguous and unclear. Why? This question is answered by the political editor of the radio [not further identified] through this dispatch received from him today:

All the interpretations that could suggest a positive meaning of the latest U.S. statement concerning Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Palestinian issue are incomplete.

Concerning the form, first, the official who made the statement was the deputy official spokesman for the U.S. State Department. He was not the secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, for example, or President Reagan. This has a clear significance regarding the extent of importance that Washington wants to attach to this statement, and the extent of its commitment to it. Apart from this, and if we examine the contents of the statement, Mr. Redman said that the U.S. Administration had in the past declared that it realized that the Palestinian question was more than a question of refugees. He did not specify, however, to what level it was more than this, nor did he give any explanation of the nature of this problem.

Therefore, and as it transpires from the rest of the statement, the U.S. Administration has failed to present any conception of the final form that could be a solution to the Palestinian question. Thus, the expression of legitimate right of the Palestinian people, which has a positive sound in our ears, remains an obscure sentence in the expression of Washington's position. He did not mention any details regarding its meaning within internationally understood positions concerning the rights of peoples, or those clear from the Palestinian question itself. This meaning in particular is the right to self-determination and the right to return.

GCC Secretary General on U.S., USSR Gulf Attitudes
 PM071547 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 24 Jan 86 p 6

[Ali 'Atallah report: "Bisharah Lectures GCC Diplomats Seminar: Criteria for Attitudes of the Two Superpowers Toward GCC"]

[Excerpts] His Excellency GCC Secretary General Ya'qub Bisharah delivered a lecture entitled "The Arab Gulf and the Two Superpowers" as part of a series of lectures delivered at the second seminar for GCC diplomats on the question of "Gulf cooperation" held at the academy of diplomatic studies at the Foreign Ministry in Riyadh.

The following are the general outlines of the GCC secretary general's lecture:

I will confine my words to discussing the attitudes of both the Soviet Union and the United States toward the GCC since its establishment in May 1981 and up to this day. I will not deal with the historical stands of the two countries toward the Gulf states because it is necessary, in view of our short time, to concentrate on one aspect of the subject so that the benefit will be greater.

The GCC and The Soviet Union

We cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet union is a slow-moving superpower with its own international calculations or that its decision-making is complex and governed by several considerations, the most important of which is to avoid adventures and rashness. It would be correct to say that the Soviet Union is a conservative state whose actions and behavior are predictable; it does not take rash steps in order to obtain regional or international gains. It has its own calculations, and its strategy is tied to its all-embracing view.

However, this should not exempt it from criticism for being slow and hesitant in adopting stands. Therefore, it is our right to "blame" the Soviet Union for its "cool and indifferent" attitude toward the GCC. The first official comment I heard from the Soviet leaders on the GCC was during an official meeting between the Kuwait deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko in Moscow.

In April 1981, about 1 month before the official proclamation of the GCC, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad explained the objective behind the establishment of the GCC. Gromyko's response to this explanation was typical and predictable. He said that the Soviet Union knows nothing about the GCC and its philosophies. But, he added, the Soviet Union will be observing it and will declare its support for it. I was present at the meeting as a member of the Kuwaiti delegation. I was not surprised by this attitude since Soviet policy toward the GCC is influenced by traditional and inherited views — that this region includes Western strategic, economic, and political interests, and confrontation with the Western countries in the region is not part of Soviet plans. Although in the fifties and sixties Moscow was involved in a clash over the Middle East with Western countries, and particularly the United States, it was pursuing a different course in the Gulf

that avoided a direct clash and mainly lent support to the nationalist forces resisting foreign influence.

During his visit to India in December 1980 Brezhnev announced a five-point peace initiative calling for neutralizing the region, guaranteeing its safety and security, and pledging not to attack the Gulf oil installations or shipping routes. In a speech before the Indian parliament he cited "Western allegations" about Soviet threats to the strategic oil-producing area.

The Soviet Union has put forth many proposals about neutralizing Latin America, Europe, or Africa. The objective of these initiatives is to score political propaganda points among these peoples and to portray the Soviet Union as their natural ally in their quest for liberation from Western or foreign influence.

Also, these principles cost the Soviet Union nothing as it has no traditional position in the region and the fleets to which Brezhnev's principle refers are Western, there for the purpose of defending Western interests and containing Soviet influence in the Indian Ocean or the Arabian Sea.

The Soviet Union's policy toward the GCC countries is to encourage the national trend toward self-reliance, keep the region away from the race for spheres of influence, and to neutralize it. This is the objective but the method has been traditionally futile: re-lying on a policy of caution, circumspection, and preservation; fearing confrontation, but not hesitating to applaud and openly support nationalist sentiments.

Following the establishment of the GCC and the crystallization of its foreign policy, on the basis of the stands defined by their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders, and contained in the council's statements and documents, the Soviet Union did not seek to get acquainted with the new situation in the Gulf. Rather it was content with the traditional Russian method of watching from a distance with its traditional suspicious view. During the first 2 years of the GCC's establishment, the Soviet Union was influenced by its relationship with South Yemen and the dispute between Aden and Muscat and its desire to remain distant from Arab regional sensitivities.

Therefore, during the period from the GCC's establishment to 1984 I did not detect any direct interest by Moscow in the GCC or its course. I am not sure whether during that period the Soviet Union was seriously studying the experiment through its embassies in the area or the Arab capitals. It was content with keeping its distance and silence.

Also the Soviet Union, which portrays itself and is portrayed by Third World communist parties as the natural ally of the Third World peoples, is very sensitive to the attitudes of the GCC states toward the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

There are certain Arab countries that support the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and have no reservations about it. Moscow and its ambassador get upset with the GCC countries' declared stands on this subject. The Soviet UN representative raised this point with me personally. I think he imagines that the attitude of the GCC countries is not spontaneous, stemming from certain beliefs and interaction with the Afghan people, but rather that

this attitude is not entirely free of Western influence aimed at slandering the Soviet Union.

I believe that in this regard the Soviet Union did not seek to understand the causes of the attitude of the GCC countries and, instead, continued to ignore the matter and remained indifferent to its implications.

At a meeting between the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait and myself in 1984, the ambassador raised several points regarding the GCC. He did not show, however, that Moscow has ceased to be the captive of its own imagination. It appeared to me that the ambassador was surprised by the extent of the GCC's diplomatic flexibility when I suggested holding a dialogue with the GCC at any time or in any institute he suggested. But I have not heard from him since.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to exchanging diplomatic representatives with the world's countries as it is impelled by the race with the United States to establish a diplomatic presence in all world capitals, especially in capitals of countries that have no historical ties with Moscow such as the Gulf states. Also, the Soviet Union interprets Muscat's and Abu Dhabi's decisions [to establish relations with the USSR] differently from the GCC countries, which see in them no more than subjective decisions beneficial to both sides.

Although the establishment of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union illicitly cautious praise from its press for the Muscat summit resolutions, which *PRAVDA* described as demonstrating these countries' resolve to preserve their independence and security based on self-reliance, the view of doubt and suspicion toward the council is still the stronger factor in evaluating the Soviet Union's policy toward the GCC countries. Obviously Soviet policy toward the GCC will not change and will continue to be based on the lack of conviction and belief in the interpretations and stands of the GCC countries regarding defense cooperation. Moscow believes that it has painful historical experiences with military blocs, particularly the Western countries' blocs, during the past two centuries, and that the Warsaw Pact bloc is defensive for the purpose of repelling what the Soviets term imperialist plots that continue to be hatched against the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to separate this wound from which Moscow is suffering from its view toward the GCC.

Moscow's Current Policy

Moscow's current policy toward the Gulf states can be summed up as follows:

1. Seeking to develop relations between Moscow and the GCC countries in all fields, provided that this effort remains confined to the bilateral framework.
2. Intensifying the Soviet diplomatic and economic presence without any change in the basic and fundamental attitude toward the GCC.
3. Seeking to contain the Western presence through supporting nationalist sentiments in the GCC countries, by isolating the area

from the race between the big powers and by [fostering] self-reliance in ensuring stability and security. In this regard, to achieve its objective the Soviet Union depends on historical developments, a rise in national consciousness, and a serious inclination toward asserting national sovereignty and independence. Its method in the area is not much different from that which it has followed in other parts of the world, that is, to put the United States and the Western countries in a defensive position and to embarrass them.

It can be said that in this regard the Soviet Union has benefited and is still benefiting from the U.S. attitude toward the Palestine problem and from its attempts to exploit the negative feelings toward the United States in order to improve its own image and to pose as sympathizing with such feelings. This is evident in the activities of Soviet journalists and visitors in the area who have intensified their presence and journalistic meetings to an extraordinary level.

In my view Soviet policy toward the GCC countries, despite its recent development, is suffering from two basic elements. The first, and the more important, is that the GCC with its countries and institutions is a council for development and not change, a council that goes along with the march of history but which is not a mechanism for storms and hurricanes; it seeks adherence to heritage and to maintain the balance of power. It is a council for change through persuasion and not violence, a council in which there is no room for ideologies, philosophies, or theories.

The Soviet Union is not a state that stands for status quo. If it wants to pursue its philosophies, then neither the economic, nor the social, nor the political system in the GCC countries — to say nothing of the magnanimous Islamic religion — can accept the trends of this philosophy. Therefore, the GCC's pulse is not in rhythm with the Soviet pulse.

The second element is that, according to my impressions, the Soviet Union has not realized the strength of the GCC states' insistence on preserving their independence and ensuring their sovereignty and pursuing a foreign policy stemming from their beliefs. The Soviet Union's mistake is that it imagines that the GCC countries can be influenced by the stands of other countries, including the United States. This is evident in the Soviet Union's attitude toward the GCC and its belief that the GCC is a military alliance. This is probably due to the recent nature of contacts between the Soviet Union and the Gulf states as well as due to the justifiable historical Russian suspicion of the Western countries.

To sum up, the Soviet Union is not convinced of the GCC's pronouncements that the security of the area is the responsibility of its countries and that the Gulf states insist on keeping the area away from the big powers' presence. The Soviet Union interprets this as a shout against it although it has no bases and fleets in the area. The Soviet attitude toward the GCC will remain cautious and cool while Moscow will continue to seek to develop relations bilaterally.

The United States and the GCC

The GCC was established while Reagan's philosophy of opposing the Soviet Union, confronting it, and containing its influence was dominating the White House.

It is natural for this philosophy not to ignore the unique position of the GCC countries where 41 percent of the world's oil reserves exist. This percentage increases to 55 percent if we include Iraq and Iran in these calculations.

Also, the GCC came into being as the Iraq-Iran war was raging and the U.S. wounds incurred in the Iranian revolution were still sore and painful.

For this reason the U.S. attitude toward the GCC is to a large extent influenced by these two factors: chasing Soviet influence and infiltrating its legitimate positions such as in Eastern Europe, and the painful wounds caused by the Iranian revolution.

The United States understands the GCC philosophy which, as I have already said, does not agree with the Soviet trend and which rejects the Soviet dialectic about history, heritage, and religion. It also realizes that the GCC is a body that rejects ideologies and is a power that preserves the status quo and is opposed to political and partisan piracy and to change based on violence.

The United States also benefited from historical and traditional ties and continuous dialogue with the GCC countries on an individual basis. It also benefited from the cultural and academic bridges and human contacts between the GCC countries and both Europe and America.

It was with such a credit that the United States came to the GCC — giving support, asking questions, and showing open-mindedness. The GCC has aroused its instinct of asking questions about the council, its bodies, its philosophy, and its objectives. While the Soviet Union showed a rigid reservation toward military cooperation among the member-states, the United States showed an interest in knowing more about the development of the GCC's work in all spheres.

The United States also submitted to the new reality by agreeing to deal with the GCC as an organization and an entity. This is evident in the annual meetings held in New York between the U.S. secretary of state and the GCC foreign ministers and secretary general during which the GCC's policy on world issues is discussed.

More important still is the fact that the United States acknowledges the GCC's legitimacy and its logic of self-reliance in preserving the security and stability of its member-states. It did not doubt these intentions; indeed, it felt that the logic of responsibilities makes it incumbent on the GCC countries to preserve their stability and security. It also felt that the sources of energy that its allies in Europe need can be protected and safeguarded only with the approval of the legitimate owners of these resources.

Therefore, the assertion of the policy of nonalignment, self-reliance, and building up intrinsic power is not only, in the final analysis, intended to serve the countries of the area and to achieve only their objectives, but also to secure and preserve the oil

resources, keep away saboteurs, and safeguard resources in the interest of the world economy and for the benefit of association between the world's peoples. This is an objective that the world community is seeking to achieve.

This explains the U.S. attitude toward the GCC. To a large extent it is close to the GCC's philosophy of preserving the area and its security. However, the U.S. attitude toward the Palestine problem, its alignment with Israel, as well as its adoption of stands that do not accord with the national feelings in the GCC countries have affected its credibility in the Gulf and in the Arab world. It has also raised many questions about the integrity of its behavior.

Although the United States may have understood the GCC trend, may have gotten acquainted with it, and supported it, it failed to realize the strength of the GCC's links with Arab problems.

The Soviet Union did not hesitate to exploit this issue in order to embarrass Washington and to portray it as a power hostile to national feelings both in the Arab world and internationally.

The second and no less important factor is that the United States imagines that harmony can be created between the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the GCC's trends which express the true feelings of the area's people.

If the Soviet Union did not realize the strength of the GCC countries' independent spirit, the United States failed to realize the degree of seriousness about self-reliance and rejecting fleets in Gulf waters.

The Attitude of the Two Powers Toward Keeping the Gulf Away From Influence by Major Powers

Let us see how far the two superpowers respected the GCC resolutions to keep the area out of the race for spheres of influence. I believe that both sides appreciate the GCC countries' resolve to cooperate in preserving their security and stability by depending on their intrinsic power.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States realize that the GCC countries are capable of preserving and have resolved to preserve their security without resorting to foreign assistance. I have personally felt that this policy is appreciated. This question is different from that of a naval presence in areas near the Gulf where the two superpowers maintain tremendous fleets in their race for a military presence in the world's regions.

As a superpower the Soviet Union cannot withdraw from international waters simply because the United States wants it to do so. Nor can the United States turn its back on a Soviet military presence in new areas which it believes are traditional areas for Western fleets. Also, both powers are aware of the region's importance for the world economy as well as its strategic importance geographically and politically. For this reason, each side is convinced that the other side wants to consolidate its position, regardless of the feelings of the peoples of the area. This is contrary to the GCC's policies.

I would like to say that the emergence of the GCC with its tenets and trends has pulled the rug from under the U.S. allegation that there is a vacuum in the strategically, politically, and economically important Gulf region, that there is in a Gulf wealth without owners, or that there is a power vacuum that needs to be filled.

What has been proved is that there is an entity that is determined to deal collectively with security and defense matters and to tackle problems with a spirit of responsibility reflecting the Gulf peoples' realization of the characteristics of their region.

If defense cooperation caused the Soviets to imagine that the GCC has become a bloc influenced by the United States, the reality confirms that this cooperation has pulled the rug from under this and done away with Washington's ideas about volunteering, protecting, and keeping away the shadow of the red bear.

In my view, the Soviets have misread the GCC's policy of self-reliance, the policy that has "nullified" the U.S. pretext and given the GCC countries a great deal of international support and backing in keeping the area free of international influence.

The policy has also cut down to size the room for U.S. diplomatic maneuvering which, had it not been for the principle of self-reliance, security cooperation between the GCC countries, and the great efforts by the GCC to shoulder its responsibilities, would have led to the Gulf being filled with battleships and torpedo boats.

If the GCC has taken the Gulf out of the U.S. strategic belt and its calculations, it gave no room for the Soviet Union to roam the Gulf waters with its fleets.

This is not only because it has done away with the idea of a vacuum, or because it has strongly resisted the policy of polarization and refused the easy way out and depended on the Third World's understanding of its difficult choice, but because it has sought to export the GCC's experiment outside the Gulf in the hope that it will be an example to be emulated in reestablishing the major powers' inducements inside the Arab world.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Receives Iraqi Ambassador

GF121030 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 12 Feb (WAKH) — Today in Manama His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, received Taha Mahmud al-Qaysi, the Iraqi ambassador in Bahrain.

During the meeting which was attended by Shaykh Khalid ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of the Bahraini heir apparent's office, they reviewed bilateral relations and the means of promoting and strengthening them in various fields.

KUWAIT

Amir Inspects Bubiyan Island Military Defenses

LD131520 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] His highness the amir, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, this afternoon paid an inspection visit to Bubiyan Island where his highness was welcomed by Chief of the General Staff General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim and a number of senior officers and cadres of the Army and Armed Forces.

Accompanied by a number of military commanders, his highness toured the island and inspected the advance defense posts of the Armed Forces.

Interior Ministry Warns People Away From Island

LD121641 Kuwait KUNA in English 1547 GMT 12 Feb 86

["Warning" — KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 12 (KUNA) — The Interior Ministry Wednesday warned people of approaching the island of (Ouha) which lies to the south of (Failaa Island) until further notice.

The warning, which applies to all fishermen and cruised [as received] said people are to stay away from the northern and eastern sides of Ouha Island, adding the coast guards will patrol the area for violations of the warning.

Heir Apparent Telephones Iraqi RCC Chairman

LD121557 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] London, 12 Feb (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti heir apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah today telephoned Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, who confirmed to him the soundness of the Iraqi position following recent development along the Iraqi-Iranian border.

PDRY

Papers Interview Al-'Attas on Goals, Policies

KUNA on AL-SIYASAH Interview

LD130931 Kuwait KUNA in English 0814 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 13 (KUNA) — The new leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is keen on promoting ties with the Arab states, GCC countries and Yemen Arab Republic, President Haydar al-'Attas maintained Thursday.

In an interview with local daily newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today, the Yemeni president said his country's relations will be based on the principles of good neighbourliness, mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs, and productive

cooperation which yields peace, progress and stability in the region.

Asserting non-existence of any Soviet military bases in Democratic Yemen, Al-'Attas called on all media men to visit the whole country, and Soqatra Island in particular, to confirm that.

Commenting on U.S. statements over non-recognition of the new leadership in Democratic Yemen, the president said "we don't have any sort of ties with the U.S. and we don't mind whether it recognized the present leadership or not," affirming Aden's firm stance towards America "which will never change until the U.S. changes its hostile attitudes towards the just causes of the Arab people."

Al-'Attas dismissed as baseless labels describing the new leadership as representing the radical wing of the Yemeni Socialist Party, underlining that such rumours are fabricated by "antagonistic circles".

"We are nationalists and progressive. We love our people and country, and we hope peace will prevail our planet," he added.

The Yemeni president said the latest developments in the country entails reconsideration of the previously approved five-year-plan, adding that Aden has received some material and medical aid from a number of socialist and friendly countries and international organizations.

Responding to a question about Democratic Yemen's stance towards the Iraq-Iran war, the Yemeni head of state said his country is against this war as it is not in the interest of the two peoples. He urged a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

AL-KHALIJ Interview Reported

GF121730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Interview with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, by Abu Dhabi AL-KHALIJ, issued "today" — date and place not given]

[Text] AL-KHALIJ: What are the most prominent characteristics of the internal situation in the country?

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas: The internal situation is stable and coherent and the rally of the masses around the party and the regime is strong and unlimited. The basic source of our strength and the main characteristic of the internal situation at the moment is the preoccupation of all the party, government, popular organs, and citizens with a large-scale effort designed to remove the effects of the bloody 13 January conspiracy, heal the wounds, and repair what was destroyed by the conspirators.

AL-KHALIJ: Palestinian sources state that there are still certain groups that support 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who participate in the party and government leadership in your country. What is your opinion in this regard?

Al-'Attas: The main principle that rules our stance since aborting the conspiracy is to call to account those who participated in the organization of collective human massacres and the killing of the party's historic leaderships and its experienced cadres and the innocent citizens, as well to call to account all those who carried arms as part of the bloody 13 January conspiracy and perpetrated crimes, destruction, and terrorism against the party, regime, and citizens. We do not look at the people according to their previous political inclinations or according to their districts, but according to their stances and practices. There are a number of those who used to sympathize with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and changed their opinions and stances after they found out the ugliness of the vile conspiracy and its total lack of any national or human values. Whoever condemned the conspiracy and did not participate in it is in our ranks and is struggling with us.

AL-KHALIJ: concerning the supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who are out of the country and who did not take part in the events, what will be the stance concerning them?

Al-'Attas: Many of 'Ali Nasir's supporters who were out of the country during the execution of the conspiracy returned. They are now taking part in the removal of the effects of the conspiracy at the side of the party members and the people's masses. Many of those who were misled and ran away during the events also returned. Not one of them was harmed. We welcome anyone who condemns the conspiracy and works with us to heal the wounds and to reconstruct what was destroyed by the conspirators.

AL-KHALIJ: In one of his press statements, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the current situation in Aden abolishes the formula of the unity conference held in 1975. In other words, all of the elements of the other factions except the national front have previously been overthrown. What is your opinion in this regard?

Al-'Attas: That is absolutely untrue. We do not look at people according to their factional or regional affiliations as 'Ali Nasir always does. We deal with them according to their stances on the party and its program and its internal system and principles, as well as their stances on the conspiracy. In his dealings with the people, 'Ali Nasir adopted a dangerous and suspicious method based on reviving the factional affiliations, instigating tribal feelings and bedouin disputes, and establishing regional and party groupings to prevent the development of the party and weaken its unity and tear apart the people's unity. I would like to point out that among those who were included in 'Ali Nasir's massacres on 13 January were a great number of comrade members of the YSP Central Committee and party cadres who used to belong to the group of national work groups and who used to disagree with his suspicious methods and divisional practices. There are many of those strugglers in our ranks at the moment who previously belonged to the national work groups and who are working with us today in the spirit of belonging to one party and the belief in its principles, method, and charters and struggle in various leadership levels, starting from the YSP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, through the various party and government leadership frameworks.

Further Details

GF131000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 13 Feb (WAKH) — PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has told *AL-KHALIJ* that there is no mediation between the new government and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad since the situation has been decided in favor of the present authorities in Aden. He said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is wanted by justice.

Chairman al-'Attas refuted recent statements by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and said that no arrests are being made in his country. There are, however, actions being taken to bring to account those who were involved in the conspiracy against the PDRY people.

Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Abdallah, commander of the PDRY navy [as received], estimated the destruction that befell his forces at about 80 to 90 percent of the Air Force planes in addition to tens of billions of Yemeni dinars in losses to the armed forces.

In statements published by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBUI* today, he said that the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad destroyed 24 warplanes after they captured Aden airport and that 50 other planes were destroyed in Lahij Governorate, most of which were Soviet-built MIG's. He said 145 tanks were destroyed in the first few days of the fighting.

ARAB TIMES Reports YSP Secretary General Interview

GF121442 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 4

[Interview with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee in the PDRY, by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Nabil Gazzawi in Aden — date not given]

[Text] The new secretary-general of the South Yemen Socialist Party, Ali Salim Al-Bid, has accused former Yemeni President, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of being the main cause of the recent bloodshed in Aden. He said the practices of the former president and his group began more than two years ago.

In an interview with *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper in Aden, Al-Bid said that the tension began well before the third general conference of the socialist party in October. He said that when party members began discussing the violations committed by Nasir's group and the government, Nasir's group did not accept the discussion in a democratic way. During the discussion, Nasir's group was nervous. He stressed that the democratic spirit of the party seems to have vanished at the conference. Then 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group began expanding the dispute to a regional and provincial basis. Al-Bid said they felt that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group were intensifying the disputes and increasing tension, but never thought it would reach the point of fighting.

When the date of the conference was approaching, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's group began bringing armed people from other provinces into Aden and also bringing in arms. This made the atmosphere in Aden very tense, both before and during the

conference. He said that he and his group saw this and other practices, and were worried about the country and the hard work of over 20 years which could easily be destroyed.

Al-Bid said they had to make many concessions so that Nasir Muhammad would hold the conference. He added that most of the elements that Nasir Muhammad depended upon were those that had been expelled from the party, and he made them leaders and high-ranking officials in the party.

Al-Bid said they made many concessions during the conference and elected Nasir Muhammad as secretary general, but insisted on reviving all party organizations, including the Central Committee and the Politbureau.

He said the Central Committee meeting scheduled for December was not held. He said the Central Committee was supposed to approve important matters, especially the state budget and the five-year plan, but Nasir Muhammad was always "running away" and making excuses for not holding any meeting. He said the Politbureau meeting was eventually held on January 9. Discussion of all subjects was not finished and it was agreed to continue on Jan. 13.

On that day, Al-Bid said, he arrived at the meeting about seven minutes past 10 am, and found that 'Ali 'Antar, Salih Muslih, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Salim Salih and 'Ali Sha'i' were present, but the president and those on his side were absent. He said they did not make anything of this and were talking to each other, when Nasir Muhammad's guard suddenly arrived at the meeting hall carrying a handbag which he put in Nasir Muhammad's place. Then another guard entered.

Al-Bid said he was talking with the defense minister, Salih Muslih, who was sitting beside him, when he heard machine gun shots. He hid under a chair and saw the guard firing at 'Ali 'Antar from the back. Al-Bid said he then used his own gun and the guard pulled back, and he took the chance of going to a nearby room.

In the meantime, other guards in the hall began shooting and there was much firing. Al-Bid said they tried to get out, but there was shooting even outside the meeting hall.

'Ali Sha'i' rushed towards the main gate firing his gun, but was killed instantly. Al-Bid said the guard who killed 'Ali 'Antar was killed by another Nasir Muhammad guard in order to cover the crime. He said that Salih Muslih was the first to die, followed by 'Ali Sha'i' and 'Ali 'Antar.

In the meantime, Al-Bid and his group saw a guard for 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and asked him to give them a machine gun. He agreed, saying that too many people were killed. Al-Bid said that he and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il each then left in a military vehicle.

Al-Bid said that too many officials and leading figures were killed, and their bodies were even mutilated. Al-Bid said this showed that these people were nothing but barbarians and power was their main objective.

Al-Bayd said that Nasir Muhammad began getting rid of his opponents in the social party several years ago but the main leaders were well known and very attached to the party. Al-Bid said they knew of his plans, but did not want to solve matters in an extraordinary way. He described the events as a catastrophe.

About the position of the Soviets during the fighting, he said that he himself contacted the Soviet ambassador in Aden after escaping from the attempt on his life. He added that the Soviets were shaken in the beginning. He said they asked for Soviet help to stop the tragedy and ensure no external interference. Al-Bid said that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was with him, and the Soviets promised to do what they asked, and tried to bring about a ceasefire. But the Nasir Muhammad group struck at the Soviet Embassy, and some of their experts were injured, but they did not interfere in the internal affairs.

Al-Bid said the Soviet position was very clear. They were with the regime and the party and not with individuals. They supported the continuity of the progressive regime and the socialist party in Yemen. The Soviets did not interfere with any forces, and were astonished at the events.

Speaking about the role of North Yemen, Al-Bid said that North Yemen's role was a positive and wise one. Al-Bid said he and his group feared that North Yemen may be pushed to create trouble, but their attitude was good despite the pressures. Al-Bid said they made contacts with North Yemen and took every case to avoid trouble.

Regarding the new leadership's policies, Al-Bid stressed that they had not formed a new regime. They were the same party with the same policies, and the party's latest communique stressed this. He said the party's policy was to achieve peaceful existence in the region and improve relations with all countries in the area. Al-Bid stressed they would continue on the same lines of the party and also stressed that the change in leaders did not mean a change in policies.

Al-Bid said that South Yemen was careful to improve its relations with Arab countries, particularly the GCC states. He added that Yemen had good relations with all GCC states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which had provided lots of help. Al-Bid denied that there were a number of extremists in the new party set-up in South Yemen and they would disturb relations with moderate countries. Al-Bid once again stressed that it was the same party and would follow the same policies.

He said that all mediation with Nasir Muhammad had stopped. Replying to a question whether the new South Yemen Government would ask for the extradition of Nasir Muhammad from any country he went to, Al-Bid said it was too early to say and they would wait to see where he went.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF121736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers has expressed

his satisfaction with the development of relations between our country and the friendly Soviet Union, praising its unlimited support to our country. This took place during his meeting today with Soviet Ambassador in Aden Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov. During the meeting he reviewed with the ambassador bilateral relations and the means to develop and bolster them. The meeting was attended by Comrade (Denar Karivrof), economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

Foreign Ministry Holds Meeting; Al-Dali Attends

GF121848 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A large meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry yesterday for the ministry workers. It was attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister. During the meeting he talked about the details of the bloody conspiracy led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous gang, which was designed to liquidate the historic leadership of the YSP and its experienced cadres to abolish its progressive course. He urged the workers to double efforts to carry out the talks set at the Foreign Ministry and to take an alert stance on work in a way to appropriately execute the YSP's foreign policy and the PDRY's great role on the Arab and international levels.

AL-ITTIHAD: Further on 'Ali Nasir Proposals

GF121432 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
12 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Al-Fatih al-Tijani dispatch from Addis Ababa]

[Excerpts] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has announced that he has made five proposals to achieve a political solution to end the power struggle in the PDRY. He stated that the YAR, Ethiopia, and the USSR are trying to find a political settlement to the conflict. He added that he is waiting for a response to his proposals from these countries.

In an exclusive and comprehensive interview conducted since the events in Aden and to be published tomorrow by *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said that the proposals to settle the crisis are:

1. Invite all members of the YSP Central Committee to a meeting to judge who has been behind recent events, from 1984 and until the day of the coup on 13 January. The YSP Central Committee would then elect a new secretary general and name a new government.
2. Continue preparations to elect the People's Council and the Supreme People's Council. Thus, the council would elect the president of the state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and also name the new government.
3. Form a military committee, from among individuals from both sides who did not participate in the events, to supervise the reorganization of the military and security establishments, to prevent the continuation of further destruction in the country,

and to remove the tanks and the heavy artillery which participated in the fighting outside the capital, Aden.

4. Put an end to the physical liquidation and arrests, noting in this regard that the number of the detainees has reached 15,000.

5. Form a committee including members from the northern part of the homeland, Ethiopia, the USSR, and from any other Arab country to supervise the implementation of these proposals.

In his statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, 'Ali Nasir affirmed that he still maintains his military might in the governorates and other locations inside. He said: They know this and know also that when we stopped the fighting we intended to stop more destruction in the country.

He categorically denied the presence of any arms that belong to him in the northern part or that he receives any military support from any party.

He said: We still possess arms. We have the will, the power, and the ability to fight. However, we want the country to avoid civil war and more destruction.

He stated that his forces managed to destroy 145 tanks during the first 9 days of the fighting in Aden, which indicates the scope of the conspiracy and the number of the tanks deployed in Aden's streets from 0700 on the morning of 13 January. He disclosed that the opposing forces used surface-to-surface LUNA-N missiles [as published] to attack and destroy naval forces. It also used 12 of the same missiles to attack the city of Zinjibar, the capital of Abyan. He added that what was most dangerous was that the opposing forces used rocket launcher R-R 17 [as published] with range of 350 km, and long-range missiles, which are part of the strategic weapons of the Yemeni Armed Forces and are to be used only in the event of war with other countries.

'Ali Nasir revealed that the coupist attempt was planned to take place on Thursday, 9 January by assassinating him at the center of the YSP Central Committee following the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau. He stated that they insisted on convening the meeting on that day, even though it was postponed by a request from the Council of Ministers and that Haydar al-'Attas, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, and Salih Muslih came to his house at 0100 in the morning to inform him of the importance of convening this meeting even for just an hour.

He stated that afterward, he discovered from security sources at the party Central Committee that armed elements entered the committee center and took cover inside the office of the committees and the departments of some members of the Political Bureau. He explained that he intentionally postponed convening the session until after 1430 when he observed that Salih Muslih and 'Ali 'Antar left the meeting in turn more than once, which forced him to apologize for not chairing the meeting, instead leaving this responsibility for 'Ali 'Antar so that he could discover what was going on.

In his statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad ridiculed reports that he made contacts with Husayn Sha'al,

and Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, members of the opposing national grouping. He said: We will never extend our hands to such as those. Our source of power is the YSP and the Yemeni people.

The interview by *AL-ITTIHAD* with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad continued for 5 hours, during which he answered 31 questions on all of the political and military situations in the PDRY.

DFLP's Hawatimah Departs Aden 12 Feb

GF121714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], left Aden today following a visit to our country which lasted several days. During his visit, Hawatimah held discussions with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and party leaders, which focused on the developments of the bloody events to which our country was subjected through the 13 January coupist conspiracy.

At the airport Hawatimah was seen off by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and the DFLP representative in Aden.

Sends Congratulatory Cable

GF121539 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received a congratulatory cable from Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], on his appointment as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. The cable reads as follows:

On behalf of the Central Committee and the strugglers and fighters of the DFLP and on my behalf, I greet and congratulate you on your appointment as the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. The confidence of the fraternal YSP Central Committee in you is an expression of appreciation for your prominent role in the practical national and revolutionary march of the people of Democratic Yemen, and in the various stages of struggle since the liberation war against the British colonialist imperialism and the sultans until independence, as well as your effective contribution to the ideological and strategic experience to develop the revolution in the PDRY, particularly at the turning points in the life of the revolution, the party, and the country.

The party and constitutional legitimacy reaffirmed that it is the only means to overcome the great difficulties caused by the bloody 13 January catastrophe, which inflicted the gravest damages on the march of the party, the state, and the society and made the PDRY lose a group of its prominent leaders and cadres — foremost being the devoted martyrs 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il,

'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Salih Muslah Qasim, and 'Ali Sha'i Hadi, members of the brave YSP Political Bureau. The bitter bloody experience encountered by the YSP and the Yemeni people and the defense, military, and security establishments of the country and the popular militia, as well as the Arab and internationalist reputation of the PDRY's experience, affirms the historic and constant importance of the Political Bureau's and Central Committee's settling of differences in the party's organizations in June 1985 and its principles in applying the party's program, charters, and resolutions and the country's constitutional laws. It also affirms that the means of the national and revolutionary party to resolve any complications arising in the course of the development of the revolution and party lies in the collective party and juristic organizations and establishments.

We in the DFLP have great confidence that the party and the struggling masses around it will be able to overcome the current economic, social, and organizational difficulties with the spirit of unity of party, state, and society, with the spirit of comprehensive national responsibility toward the children of the party and revolution, and from the position of fierce struggle to defend the homeland and prevent foreign reactionary and imperialist interventions, elements counter to the revolution.

From a position of historic brotherhood during difficult circumstances the DFLP has affirmed to our friends in the YSP and to the Yemeni people its total support to the revolution in the PDRY and to the joint struggle against all kinds of foreign intervention.

Today The front of the imperialist, reactionary, and Zionist enemies is trying to use the opportunity to throw poisonous arrows at the scientific socialist and proletarian internationalist concepts. We are confident that the party and the revolution in the PDRY will resist this poisonous campaign with all principled relentlessness and will insist on applying the party's line and the program of the national democratic revolution and socialist concepts. The DFLP will be at your side in the battle to defend scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, which is the basic weapon for the revolution's development and for the resumption of the course of social progress to serve the masses.

The DFLP and the struggling Palestinians masses are confident that the PDRY will continue its steadfast march as a prominent fortress for liberation and progress in Arab life and as a stable prop for the right of our people to return to self-determination, and to an independent state and for abolishing the Jordan agreement and clearing the road to restore the PLO's unity on the basis of the organization's program and the Aden-Algeria agreement, which is the right basis to restore the unity of the PLO, to implement democratic reformation in the organization's establishments and to construct a collective leadership, so that the PLO resumes its historic role to achieve the Palestinian and Arab rights within the framework of an international conference, to be participated in by the Soviet Union, the great friend of our Arab nation, as well as the PLO, with an independent delegation.

Immortality to the loyal martyrs of the YSP. Glory to the strategic alliance between the YSP and the DFLP.

Congratulatory Messages Sent on Iranian Anniversary

Al-'Attas, Prime Minister Message

GF101331 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a joint congratulatory message to Brothers 'Ali Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, on the anniversary of the Iranian revolution and the anniversary of the foundation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message says:

We are pleased to extend to you our warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings coupled with our profoundest, sincere wishes to you personally for good health and happiness, to the friendly Iranian people for continued progress and prosperity, and for the fraternal relations between our two friendly countries and peoples' further development.

Foreign Minister's Message

GF101401 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory cable to Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of the Iranian revolution and the foundation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He wished him good health and happiness and the friendly Iranian people further progress and prosperity. He also wished further progress for relations between the two countries.

YAR

Cabinet, Consultative Council Discuss PDRY, Gulf War

GF121815 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] This morning Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, chaired a comprehensive meeting, which included brother members of the Consultative Council General Committee and the Cabinet. During the meeting they discussed and reviewed developments in the southern part of the homeland, recent development in the Iraq-Iran war, and a number of Arab and international issues.

The participants of the comprehensive meeting extensively discussed the painful events which have occurred in the southern part of the homeland and evaluated the results of these events. A number of decisions were adopted affirming the correctness and positiveness of the firm, principled, national stances regarding these events, and the need to keenly and loyally act to contain all

the problems which were the result of these events and to contain all its dangers. The participants of the comprehensive meeting evaluated the results of the moves of our country and all of the fraternal and the friendly countries in this regard.

Concerning the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and the recent attack by Iranian forces against Iraqi territory, the participants of the comprehensive meeting affirmed our country's and our people's support for Iraq and the Iraqi people in confronting the operations of the attack against their territory and their right to defend it, and denounced this attack which aimed at crossing the international border, occupying Iraqi territory, and continuing to undermine the great powers and capabilities of both fraternal countries as well as at the killing of thousands of both peoples in such a destructive and losing war which has been rejected by all Arab and Islamic peoples and by peace-loving countries. The participants of the comprehensive meeting also affirmed our country's adherence to the joint Arab Defense Pact and called

upon all fraternal Arab countries to support fraternal Iraq in implementation of the contents of this treaty which was signed by all Arab countries. They also called on the international community to quickly intervene to put an end to this war, which represents a great danger to the security and the stability of the region and international security and peace, and for the conflict to be solved by peaceful means.

Interior Minister Barakat Returns From Morocco

GF121911 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic

1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Interior Brother Dr 'Abdallah Barakat returned to Sanaa this evening after participating in the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council held in Casablanca from 4 to 7 February.

Tabah Talks Resume in Herzliya 12 Feb*NC121352 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Negotiations between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations on drawing up the terms of reference for arbitration on the Tabah problem and on improving bilateral relations resumed in Herzliya this morning. A U.S. delegation was also present.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi and Avraham Tamir, the heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations respectively, expressed the hope that the current round of talks will produce positive results and remove the obstacles to reaching an agreement on Tabah and other issues pertaining to bilateral relations.

Two subcommittees will hold talks on the sidelines of these negotiations. One subcommittee will draft the terms of reference for arbitration on Tabah, and the other will review bilateral relations.

Mubarak Urges U.S. 'Flexibility' on PLO*NC122043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — The Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* reports that President Husni Mubarak recently sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. President Mubarak called on the United States to display flexibility in its request that the PLO recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 without preconditions, in order to attend the international Middle East peace conference as an equal partner.

The magazine says in its Friday edition that President Mubarak proposed to President Reagan that the organization's recognition of Resolution 242 should be conditional on the acceptance of the PLO right to self-determination, as part of a confederal union with Jordan. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement proposes a confederation among Jordan, the West Bank, and Gaza, following the Israeli withdrawal.

AL-MUSAWWAR points out that in the coming few days Cairo will witness a summit between President Husni Mubarak and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. This will be followed by a meeting between President Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan. The magazine notes a recent telephone conversation between the Egyptian and Jordanian leaders.

It is unlikely that a tripartite Egyptian-Palestinian-Jordanian summit will be held at present, according to the magazine. Cairo would not convene such a summit now, unless King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat would agree on a compromise formula, which would guarantee the summit's success.

AL-MUSAWWAR says that 'Arafat wants to explain to Cairo his views regarding the suspension of his recent negotiations with King Husayn in Amman. They discussed a way for the PLO to accept Resolution 242 without preconditions. However, the organization thinks it is necessary to link its recognition of the resolution with the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, as a basis for resolving the Middle East problem.

Jordanian Information Minister Arrives in Cairo*NC121641 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Muhammad al-Khatib, the Jordanian minister of information, arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a 2-day visit at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart, Safwat al-Sharif.

In an arrival statement at the airport, the Jordanian minister noted that a treaty of cooperation between the media of both countries will be signed, as will a 3-year executive protocol covering the accord. The Jordanian minister of information went on to say that the purpose of his trip was to increase bilateral coordination in the various fields of information, to work for the supreme interests of the Arab motherland, and to defend its leading causes. He pointed out that the treaty is one of the products of our comprehensive bilateral cooperation, and added that direct and continual meetings of Arab ministers are the best way to assert the Arab identity and lay a true and effective foundation.

Safwat al-Sharif, who was at Cairo airport to receive the Jordanian minister of information, said that this visit was one in a series of trips involving the two countries and dealing with questions of politics and information. He continued by stating that the promotion of television networks for both states via Aqaba and Tabah would be examined. He declared that President Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan have already discussed this matter.

Safwat al-Sharif added that the exchange of radio and television programs between the two countries will begin. This is in addition to cooperation in the field of information at home and abroad. A number of meetings between delegations from both countries will be held to exchange expertise.

Received by Mubarak*NC131012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib this morning. The session was attended by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif. The Jordanian minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, he will sign an agreement on information cooperation, as well as an executive protocol for this accord.

Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Peace Process*NC121644 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] A responsible source in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has declared that at this time the ongoing Middle East contacts require all peace-loving parties to make more efforts to give impetus to the peace process.

The source expressed the Foreign Ministry's appreciation for the statement by the French external relations minister stressing France's support for President Husni Mubarak's Strasbourg

proposal. President Mubarak called for the formation of a European liaison group to promote the peace process in the Middle East. France advocated this proposal during the EEC foreign ministers' meetings.

The source also noted the Foreign Ministry's gratitude for the remarks by the FRG minister of state for foreign affairs on the FRG policy in the Middle East.

The source said that the statements by the two European officials reflect the French and the FRG conviction of the need to reach quickly a just and comprehensive Middle East peace that will safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and guarantee the security and stability of the states of the region.

The source stressed that EC sponsorship of President Mubarak's proposal would clarify greatly the European stand on the issue. The source added that practical and specific measures would contribute to just and comprehensive peace, at a time when the Middle East is in need of every sincere effort in support of the peace process.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Cluervius 12 Feb

NC121345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Watt Cluervius, deputy to Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes attended the meeting. During the talks, current developments were comprehensively reviewed in light of the ongoing consultations and efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East. The discussions also dealt with bilateral relations.

Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Disarmament

NC121743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov.

They discussed disarmament and the current Soviet-U.S. talks at the meeting.

Opposition Says 'Brightstar' Maneuvers Canceled

NC130915 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, Feb 13 (AFP) — Egypt has decided to cancel its regular "Brightstar" manoeuvres with the United States, the Wafd opposition has reported in its weekly magazine.

The magazine, *AL-WAFD*, said the decision was taken in the light of the U.S. interception in October of an Egyptian plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers of an Italian cruise ship, on which an American had been killed, and of a reduction in U.S. aid to Egypt. The magazine said that a January visit here by the U.S. Naval chief of staff, Admiral William Crowe, was to discuss the joint manoeuvres, and that Cairo had refused to fix dates for the exercises.

The U.S. Embassy here declined to comment today.

Prime Minister Meets With UK Secretary in London

For Cairo MENA reportage on Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi's 12 February meeting in London with UK Parliamentary Under-secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Tim Renton, see the United Kingdom section of the 13 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Saddam Husayn Returns After Army Corps Inspection

JN130630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0617 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] I have just received the following:

Leader President Saddam Husayn has returned to Baghdad after an inspection tour of the front in the VII Army Corps sector.

During the visit, the leader president learned about the battle proceedings and the measures taken by the competent commands to confront the aggression. He met with members of the Armed Forces General Command at the front, field commanders, and the commander of the VII Army Corps. The leader president was reassured about these measures and our brave fighters' iron will.

The field commander and fighters assured the president that they will carry good tidings to the Iraqis day after day until the last aggressor soldier is killed or driven out of our territory.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Shatt al-'Arab Enemy Forces Sieged**

JN130921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0858 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Basra, 13 Feb (INA) — The INA mission in the VII Army Corps sector today said that the Iraqi units have completed their siege of the Iranian enemy forces that crossed the Shatt al-'Arab, north of the Arab Gulf.

The mission noted that the Iraqi artillery forces and Air Force are now isolating the Iranian units between Shatt al-'Arab and the Iraqi forces and that all their supplies have been cut off. These forces are continuing to destroy these Iranian units.

The mission said that the Iranian units are now at the mercy of the destructive Iraqi strikes and that the fate of these units will be total annihilation.

The INA mission noted that the field commanders in the VII Army Corps are determined to crush the remnants of the Iranian forces, which tried to desecrate Iraqi soil.

Fall of Umm Qasr Denied

JN121837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi information minister has strongly denied Iran's claims that it has seized the southern port of Umm Qasr. Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that by such lies Iran tries to cover up its defeat.

The minister also refuted Iranian claims that Iraq has used chemical weapons in the fighting, indicating that the Iranians resort to such claims whenever their forces sustain large losses in the war. These claims, he added, are an attempt to cover up the Iranian forces' retreat in the VII Army Corps sector.

Iranian Downing of Aircraft Denied

JN121349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1332 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims on the downing of an Iraqi aircraft. The spokesman told INA this afternoon that all Iraqi aircraft which had carried out combat missions returned safely to base.

Communique No 2,114 Issued

JN121809 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1708 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,114 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the relentless determination of men who believe in God, who, therefore, increased their courage and guidance, our valiant Armed Forces continue their glorious defense of Iraq's territory, might, civilization, history, and people's accomplishments, as well as of the security and happiness of its sons. These glorious days are recording in the annals of history the fact that Iraq will remain stronger and braver than its heretic enemies in confronting the intrigues of the treacherous ones.

The developments in the conflict at the battlefield also confirm that by their aggression our enemies have themselves chosen their end at the hands of Iraq's men and that their treachery has been transformed into death which is harvesting their remnants. We pledge that every foot which has trodden on the land of civilization will be smashed. The shore and coast remain yours, O sons of the best nation that came to life.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. After our valiant forces foiled all night long the enemy's repeated attempts to break the siege imposed on its forces, a heroic force from our formations in the VII Army Corps sector launched a resolute offensive on the left flank of the enemy troops and forced them to retreat several kilometers in a disorganized manner, sustaining massive losses in men, weapons, and equipment. Meanwhile, our forces continued to put pressure on the enemy's right flank, inflicting massive losses on its forces with the aim of destroying them.

2. Our gigantic Air Force continued to mete out the Iraqi people's just punishment to the aggressors. The brave eagles attacked enemy positions, supply lines, and concentrations inside their territory, spreading death among their ranks and burning with the fire of truth the rottenness of falsehood and its followers.

Our Air Force carried out 348 air raids in the III and VII Army Corps sectors today. It also destroyed a large enemy maritime target and destroyed in a violent raid the monitoring station at Khvor Maleh. Our brave eagles returned safely to base under God's care and protection after carrying out their duties.

3. An enemy force estimated at an infantry brigade attempted to approach our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra. Our hero fighters confronted it with all types of weapons and destroyed the bulk of the force. The rest fled, chased by the fire of our brave artillery. The enemy's confirmed losses in the III Army Corps sector, in addition to what was reported in Communiqué No 2,113 for 11 February 1986, amounted to the following:

- a. Fourteen people killed.
- b. One tank destroyed.
- c. Nine boats destroyed.
- d. Two armored personnel carriers damaged.
- e. Some serviceable weapons captured.
- f. Four ammunition dumps destroyed.

4. Groups of enemy troops tried to approach our forward positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan this morning. Our brave men fired at them, inflicting large human losses. The rest fled, pursued by our artillery fire.

5. The cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their honorable contribution to this heroic epic of our forces, destroying several enemy troop concentrations and giving good support to our ground forces in 184 combat missions, after which the cavaliers returned safely to base, praised be God.

6. An enemy F-4 plane tried to penetrate our international border at 1110 [0810 GMT] today. Our brave air defense men fired at it and managed to shoot it down inside our territory. God bless the men who are recording glorious deeds during this age. God bless them while they are giving the most splendid example in defending the homeland. Their aim will always be the annihilation of all aggressors, and none of them will be rescued, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 February 1986

Commanders Interviewed

JN131150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Al-Basrah, Southern Iraq, 13 Feb (INA) — INA war correspondents in the VII Army Corps sector this morning said that the Iranian forces, which are besieged from the right and from the left, and with the deep waters of the Shatt al-'Arab behind them, have found themselves in the arena of inevitable death.

The correspondents said the field plans for the final annihilation of the Iranian forces that entered the area of (Ra's al-Bishah) are proceeding accurately and perfectly. The field commanders asserted to the INA correspondents that the results will surprise the world because no individual will escape this inevitable death.

One commander said: In last year's battles, the Iranians entered the Al-Hawizah marshes and reached various small isolated Iraqi villages in the middle of the marshes, but how long were they there and what was their fate? He went on to say: The result then was around 70,000 Iranians killed and great numbers captured.

Another military commander said that the Iranian enemy is only concerned about reaching a particular area on the battlefield and when this is achieved one way or another, they are not concerned about the results and the heavy human losses inflicted on the Iranian ranks. The field commanders agreed that the operations underway are of a new type in terms of results and military action.

The INA correspondents in the operations' area pointed out that the unlimited great self-confidence of the Iraqi fighters and of their field commands give complete assurance about the military situation and strengthens the conviction that the results are undoubtedly decided in favor of the Iraqi forces and that there will be a great disaster for Iran.

Arab League 7-Member Committee Meeting Held on War

League Secretary General Arrives

JN122052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2012 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here tonight to participate in the meeting of the 7-member committee charged with following up the Iraq-Iran war.

In a statement to INA, Klibi said: The 7-member committee, meeting under the current circumstances in Baghdad, is an expression of our countries' solidarity with and desire to stand by the side of Iraq which has responded to all peace calls. He added that the 7-member committee's mission is that of peace, indicating that this committee is trying to end the war and establish peace [words indistinct]. He praised the Iraqi people's steadfastness and said: I am confident [words indistinct].

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives

JN121548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1532 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Baghdad today to participate in the emergency Arab League 7-member committee meeting on the Iraq-Iran war which will be held here later.

He was received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives

JN121525 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Baghdad at noon

today to participate in the emergency meeting of the Arab 7-member committee to be held in Baghdad later today. He was received by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad.

YAR Foreign Minister Arrives

JN121651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Baghdad this evening to participate in the meetings of the seven-member committee in charge of following up the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. The Yemeni minister was received by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Yemeni ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Husayn Receives Ministers

JN131052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received the members of the seven-member Arab League committee entrusted with following up Iraq-Iran war developments. During the meeting Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi briefed the president on measures the committee had taken to deal with the situation precipitated by the new Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory. The committee said it will take measures and launch political activities in solidarity with Iraq in legitimate defense of its sovereignty, based on Arab summit and Arab League resolutions regarding the Iranian aggression against Iraq, and guided by the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab Defense Pact.

The president said that strong Iraq, which has fought Iran for 6 years, will be able to crush the aggression and purge the Arab land of the filth of the aggressors, relying on the determination of its sons and the assistance of its brothers.

The committee members expressed warm greetings on Iraq's victory in this just battle, affirming that Iraq's victory is a victory for the Arab nation. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Ministers

JN121939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here tonight with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian foreign minister. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation's responsibility toward the new developments, in addition to affairs related to the meeting of the 7-member Arab committee formed by the Arab League Council to follow up developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

Assembly Speaker Cables Parliaments, ICU on War

JN121649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has sent cables to the heads of parliaments in Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Somalia, Djibouti, Kuwait, Egypt, the PDRY, Tunisia, and Palestine regarding the dimensions of the new Iranian aggression against Iraq. In his cables, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi affirmed that the Iraqi Armed Forces were and still are lying in wait to repulse the aggression which is aimed at occupying Iraqi territory and imposing hegemony on the Arab Gulf region.

He urged the heads of the Arab parliaments to condemn this aggression on the basis of pan-Arab ties, commitments, and Arab resolutions and charters that call for supporting Iraq while it is defending Arab sovereignty, freedom, and dignity. He said that this phase makes it incumbent on everyone to rise to the level of the historical responsibility. He affirmed that although the battle is being waged on several fronts, it is a common battle and that Arab solidarity, integration, and unity is the only way to defeat the designs of aggression and expansion.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi also sent a cable to 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union, urging him to condemn the treacherous Iranian aggression and affirm effective solidarity with Iraq in repulsing and defeating this aggression. He urged Arab governments and parliaments to champion and support the will of good, right, and peace, represented by Iraq's sound course and magnificent and heroic capability and called for the mobilization of Arab public opinion in this regard. He affirmed that pan-Arab security is indivisible and that the Arab energies are called upon today to unite in defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi also sent a cable to IPU Secretary General (Hans Sturcken) in which he explained the dimensions of the new aggression against Iraq and the Iranian regime's ambitions aimed at occupying Iraqi territory and imposing its hegemony over the Arab Gulf region. Dr Hammadi recalled Iraq's constant responses to calls for peace and for ending the war which have always been rejected by the Iranian side, thus demonstrating the highest degree of contempt for the international will. He urged the IPU secretary general to condemn and denounce this rancorous aggression in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the IPU conferences. He also called on him to distribute the cable to the various parliamentary branches of the IPU.

RCC Vice Chairman Reassures Kuwaiti Heir Apparent

JN121913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, this evening telephoned 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman, inquiring about the situation at the battlefield.

'Izzat Ibrahim emphasized to the Kuwaiti heir apparent the strength of the Iraqi position and the determination of the Iraqi Armed Forces to destroy the aggressor forces and safeguard Iraq's independence and sovereignty.

Hubayqah Responds to East Beirut Arrests

NC121430 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] In response to the arrests of a group of citizens in East Beirut, Elie Hubayqah has made the following statement:

Samir Ja'Ja' has recently made a point of broadcasting base accusations about terrorist cells in East Beirut in order to justify the campaign of repression and arrests launched within the ranks of the Lebanese Forces fighters and in civilian circles. These repressive actions have no justification except the fear of Ja'Ja' and his group that the young men in the Lebanese Forces will reject the attempts of the warmongers of the Al-Jumayyil-Ja'Ja' party to force them into suicidal actions. These mass arrests, together with other extraordinary actions such as the detention of women and children, will not allow them to carry out any plans against the wishes of the Christian people who, since the creation of Lebanon, have always been used to making up their own minds in a free and democratic atmosphere. Those who, on 15 January, did not hesitate to shed the blood of Christian youth in the name of freedom and democracy, today resort to the crudest methods of arrest and repression of the young men of the Lebanese Forces. We see supporters of Bashir being expelled, pictures of Bashir being torn up, and the Lebanese Forces' fighters being put in the prisons of Al-Qattarah and Al-Fidar for no reason, other than the groundless pretexts and excuses invented by Ja'Ja' and Al-Jumayyil out of fear of the steadfastness of these young men.

Citizens, companions, I salute your steadfastness in the face of attempts to persuade you to commit suicide and know well that you will not be cowed by repression. We will retaliate against its perpetrators. I vow to persevere along the road to peace, for the sake of a strong society and a unified Lebanon. In the final analysis, it is your steadfastness that will save the nation.

Phalangist Leader's Secretary Reportedly Killed

NC121830 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0173 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] As part of the killings and the struggle for power in the eastern area, gunmen belonging to Samir Ja'Ja's forces last night broke in and assassinated the secretary of Phalangist Party leader Elie Karanah in his house in Sinn al-Fil. The situation grew more tense and large numbers of gunmen appeared.

Lebanese Forces Reveal Details of 'Terrorist' Plan

NC121850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Statement by a "security source" of the Lebanese Forces on 12 February]

[Text] To supplement the information which we provided yesterday, we announce today that some of the people detained yesterday morning have confessed that they carried out terrorist sabotage inside the eastern areas and that they were ready to

prepare for an incursion on the Al-Hadath-Al-Murayjah line. This operation would have proceeded as follows:

1. People would have infiltrated across the line with the collusion of former members of the Lebanese Forces Security Department, who are responsible for defending this front.
2. Gunmen of the West Beirut organizations and parties would have been brought in and given control of the front lines in the Al-Hadath area.

From the confessions of the detainees, it appears that the purpose of this operation was to confuse the security apparatus and to carry out a psychological and propaganda war which, it was hoped, would lead to instability and insecurity.

This scheme did not surprise the security authorities, who monitored it for more than 1 week until they uncovered all the details. Therefore, these confessions only confirm security information.

Our security authorities regard today's explosion at the Al-Sanawbarah locality, in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, as an attempt to compensate for the discovery of this scheme.

Elie Hubayqah, in his emotional statements, did not deny his involvement in terrorist operations in the eastern areas. His remarks confirm the extent of frustration he, his followers, and those who deal with him have suffered.

Confessions are still being made, and we immediately will announce them in full, out of eagerness to ensure security.

The security services will remain vigilant to protect and safeguard the citizens.

Dany Sham'un Criticizes Syria, Israel

NC121912 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] National Liberal Party Chairman Dany Sham'un has said that Lebanon's crisis will be solved in the near future through an accord among its people. He added that his opinion was based on local and regional considerations.

Sham'un launched a strong attack on Syria, accusing it of applying military and terrorist pressure to complicate the Lebanese crisis.

He also assailed Israel and its actions in the south, which seek to reduce Lebanon's sovereignty.

The Liberal Party chairman criticized those who are boycotting the regime, expressing his belief that they are boycotting the people and, as such, are responsible for their ordeal.

He rejected the idea of removing the president by force or military pressure, and said that the majority of Lebanese would decide on that.

Birri Meets Communist Party Secretary
NC121315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1130 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri received Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi and party Political Bureau member Karim Muruwah at 1300 today. They were accompanied by Muhsin Dallul. Current conditions were discussed.

Minister Birri had received a delegation earlier in the morning representing the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The delegation consisted of Political Bureau members Abu 'Adnan, Fahd Sulayman, and Salih Zaydan.

After the meeting, Abu 'Adnan made a statement in which he said: We discussed with His Excellency Minister Birri and his comrades in the Amal Movement leadership all developments in the Arab arena. Our talks dealt mainly with the intensive ferocious campaign which U.S. imperialism and Zionism are waging against all progressive and liberation forces in the Arab area and against all the nationalist and Palestinian forces in Lebanon. We also discussed the conditions in Lebanon and the Zionist onslaught in South Lebanon. This onslaught is part of Israel's plan to conceal the real political situation in Lebanon in an effort to salvage the 17 May agreement one way or another.

Abu 'Adnan continued: We also discussed bilateral relations. This is a particularly important matter at the present time, when rumors are ripe. The object of these rumors is to create tension again, so as to distract attention from what is happening in the eastern area and focus it on the Palestinian camps. It was with great satisfaction that we noted the nationalist forces' awareness of the true objectives of the suspect media campaign and of the need to raise the level of vigilance and caution to foil its aims.

Minister Birri then received the Spanish Ambassador in Lebanon. They discussed recent developments, particularly the repeated Israeli annexation of land in the south.

Communist Party Accuses Amal of Torture
NC120655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
 in Arabic 0545 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A Lebanese Communist Party source has stressed that the Amal Movement has not yet released the communists it detained. A source close to the Amal Movement has said that the purpose of this detention is to prevent the communists from assisting the Palestinians in the south.

A statement issued by the communist party's branch in the south accuses the Amal Movement of launching a large-scale campaign of arrests in the Al-Nabatiyah area, involving a number of the party's members and cadres. The statement also claims that Amal has subjected the detainees to brutal torture. It says that the campaign has reached a level that makes it different from past harassments of the so-called national resistance, communists, Ba'thists, nationalists, Nasirites, and religious groups. The communist party called on Minister Nabih Birri to form a committee to investigate these arrests and, particularly, the torture allegations.

Calls For Detainees Release
NC130741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 0615 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] According to reports from the southern suburb, tension continues to reign in certain areas of Al-Shiyah, B'ir al-'Abd, As'ad al-As'ad, and 'Abd al-Karim al-Khalil. Meanwhile, the Amal and Communist Party leaderships have met within the last few hours in an attempt to bring about the release of the communists abducted by the Amal Movement since last Sunday.

Following his meeting with Minister Nabih Birri yesterday, Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi requested that a similar meeting be held with the participation of all nationalist forces. Hawi called for serious investigations into the incidents which have taken place in order to prevent their recurrence.

Reports indicate that Hawi has asked Birri to look into the abduction of communist personnel in the south and in Beirut as soon as possible. He said that the results of these investigations should be revealed at a press conference to be attended by media representatives in West Beirut and foreign correspondents. Hawi affirmed that he will not allow anyone to detain communists, adding that his party will retaliate violently in the event any party members are held.

Reports on West Beirut Situation Refuted
NC120709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 0530 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Security sources have expressed surprise at reports disseminated by private radios claiming that incidents affecting security have been taking place in west Beirut. The sources said that the reports are part of the campaign being waged by the opponents of the tripartite agreement to conceal what is going on in their areas.

Officials representing the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the communist party have categorically dismissed all allegations that there is tension in various areas, particularly in the camps. They said that these tendentious campaigns have been refuted not only theoretically but also through the measures put into effect by Palestinian and party officials.

Minister Nabih Birri declared that steps have been taken on the ground to strengthen the alliance between the Amal Movement and the PSP. He reiterated his principled commitment to coordinating efforts with the Palestinian brothers.

Organization of Oppressed Claims Kidnapping
NC121516 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Feb 12 (AFP) — The kidnapping of a Middle East Airlines steward on Sunday was today claimed by the "Organisation of the Oppressed on Earth," which has murdered two Lebanese Jews and says it is holding two others.

A statement sent to a Western news agency here said that Lebanese airline steward George Asmar, who was kidnapped along the road to Beirut Airport, belongs to the Phalangist Al-Kata'ib Party's security forces and is an Israeli spy.

The organisation said: "We are not holding George Asmar because he is Christian, but because he is a spy." It alleged he had threatened his airline colleagues during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

The organisation claimed last November to have kidnapped four Lebanese Jews and at the end of December murdered two of them — Kohen Halaq, aged 39 and Yitzhaq Tarrab, 70.

The group is demanding the release of 300 Lebanese prisoners from Al-Khiyam prison near the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Further Reportage on Countrywide Fighting

Army Shells Mountain Positions

NC121949 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Ra's al-Nab', Bishara al-Khuri, and Al-Tayyunah are coming under sniper fire from Sodeco, Al-Birjawi, and Dar al-Kitab. Hill 888 and 'Aytat in the mountain area are being hit by machinegun and rocket fire from army positions in Al-Khazzanat, the Salam Palace, and the hotel district in Suq al-Gharb.

As for the Upper al-Matn, fighting resumed along the Al-Dawwar combat line this afternoon when the Army shelled nationalist positions in the area. Those manning these posts were forced to deal with the army in order to silence the sources of the fire.

In the south, the combat lines of Lib'a-Kafr Falus-'Ayn al-Mir are tense once more. They were the scene of fighting in which artillery and machinegun fire was exchanged between nationalist positions and those held by Lahd's militia.

Beirut, South Fighting Detailed

NC122112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Rockets and machineguns were used in the fighting that took place on the combat lines in Ra's al-Nab' and the commercial markets in Beirut tonight. Explosive sniper bullets reached neighborhoods in the capital a short while ago. Tension predominates on the combat lines in Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir', and Kafr Falus in eastern Sidon where intermittent clashes involving light- and medium-caliber machineguns are taking place.

The Popular Liberation Army traded fire with agent Lahd forces positioned on the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Kafr Falus line between 2000 and 2200 today. Hospital sources reported that three members of the Popular Liberation Army were killed and four others were wounded. The martyrs are Muhammad al-Hakawati, 'Amir 'Akkawi, and 'Ali 'Abd al-Hamid. The

wounded are Sa'd al-Hariri, Muhammad al-Huli, Ahmad al-Baba, and Ibrahim Fathallah.

Strike Force Starts Patrols

NC131056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The security situation in the mountain areas became tense this morning. 'Alayh and Dahr al-Wahsh came under machinegun and rocket fire. In the meantime, along the Sodeco, Al-Primo, Ra's al-Nab', and markets combat lines, gunfire and rockets were exchanged early today. The crossing points between the two parts of the capital are passable.

In another development, the strike force command in West Beirut issued a statement today, saying that in every case where the driver of a car fails to produce official documents establishing his ownership, the vehicle will be impounded. The strike force will also confiscate all weapons that are not officially licensed.

The strike force instituted patrols in various streets and quarters of the capital this morning to curb tendentious attempts to strike at the national consensus.

Israeli Gunboats off South Coast

NC121416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the area of Sidon and broke the sound barrier at 1350 today. They also carried out two mock raids over the camps area. The Israeli planes continued to circle for 15 minutes before returning to the occupied territory.

Israeli gunboats were also seen opposite the coast between Al-Zahrani and Al-Naqrurah. They are still there.

ASL Casualties From Land Mine

NC121336 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] According to security reports from the south, tension prevailed along the Kafr Falus combat lines following this morning's clashes between the Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and extremist Palestinian and religious organizations. It has also been reported that some centers in the areas of Jba', Jarju', 'Arab Salim, Kafr Rumman, and Habush have been subjected to a number of shells fired from Sujud and Tura.

According to other reports, a land mine went off this morning on the Al-Tiri-Bint Jubayl road while an ASL vehicle was passing. As a result of the blast, soldier Marun Yusuf Matar was killed and three other soldiers from the town of 'Ayn Ibil were wounded. A remote control explosive charge was detonated on the Yatar road while an ASL patrol was passing. No casualties have been reported. The ASL later carried out a wide-scale combing operation.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Deputy Al-Khayyir

JN121241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese deputy Salih al-Khayyir at 1215 today. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation.

Foreign Minister AL-Shar' Receives U.S. Senator

JN121908 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Information Minister Faruq al-Shar' received U.S. Senator Charles Mathias this evening. Dr Ahmad Saqr, director of the U.S. Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

During the meeting, the minister expressed Syria's strong discontent with the U.S. Administration's use of the veto in the UN Security Council against the draft resolution condemning the recent Israeli piracy. Mathias expressed his condemnation of and objection to this Israeli act. The need to hold an international conference to find a just, comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue was stressed.

Interior Minister Announces Election Results

JN121839 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1535 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 12 Feb (SANA) — At a press conference here today, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash announced the results of the People's Assembly elections for its fourth legislative term. At the beginning of the conference, the interior minister made a statement stressing that polling took place in an atmo-

sphere of popular enthusiasm and freedom. He explained that no security disturbance was reported and that nothing disrupted the process of elections.

He said that the atmosphere of trust and enthusiasm witnessed at the polling stations is unequivocal proof of our masses' awareness. He referred to the importance of the participation of Syrian women in running for the People's Assembly and the election of 18 women, as there were only 12 women in the previous session.

The interior minister announced the election of the Progressive National Front candidates in all electoral districts. They were returned unopposed in the districts of Dar'a, Al-Raqqah, Idlib, and Al-Suwayda', and the Damascus rural area. He said that this result is a true embodiment of our masses' belief in the principles and bases the political leadership adopts on domestic, Arab, and international levels. It is also a confirmation of the firmness of our internal front and the strength of our national unity in the face of imperialist and Zionist challenges.

Replying to a question, the interior minister explained that according to the Constitution's provisions, the People's Assembly will be held 2 weeks after the announcement of results. He said that the voting percentage is high. About 2 million voters participated in the pollings, that is, the participation percentage is 42 percent.

On the representation of progressive parties in the Progressive National Front, the interior minister said that Bathists occupy 129 seats, that is, 66 percent of the seats; the Unionist Socialists 8 seats; the Socialist Union 9 seats; the Arab Socialists 5 seats; the Communists 9 seats; and independent candidates 35 seats.

The number of People's Assembly members is 195 representing 15 electoral districts. The Assembly's term lasts for 4 years.

Reportage on Talks With Egypt on Tabah Issue

Delegations Discuss 'Secondary' Issues

TA121620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT
12 Feb 86

[Text] The talks between the Israeli and Egyptian directors general resumed this morning in Herzliyya. Our correspondent reports that an understanding was reached on a number of secondary technical points related to the formulation of the Tabah arbitral compromis. The atmosphere in the talks is excellent and they will probably be extended some 2 or 3 days beyond the original schedule. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports from the Dan Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya.

[Begin recording] [Beck] The main topic, in fact the only topic that was raised at the two working sessions the heads of the delegations first held today, after which the legal experts joined them, was the Tabah arbitral compromis. The American draft compromise was phrased back in the previous meeting in Cairo, and now the delegation members are going over every article separately in a bid to bridge the gaps in the positions, but have started with the easy portions and are then moving to the more heavyweight issues. First, the marginal technical matters will be agreed upon, and only then will they move on to the substantial matters. Says Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office:

[Tamir] One should not regard every instance in which we meet as a beginning of talks. It would have been best, albeit unfeasible, to start the talks and pursue them to their end. However, this cannot be done because we are all people who are busy with other things as well. So, today we are in fact continuing what we began a week ago in Egypt, moving on from the point we had reached then. Progress was made even in the first hour of our talks. This is the way it should be done. We are pursuing discussion and work on all the issues, including the compromise, bilateral relations, and we also touched upon the fact that additional arrangements should be made for Tabah after the arbitration. We are dealing with all these subjects simultaneously.

[Beck] The delegations discussed the text of marginal articles in the compromise today, and an agreement was reached on such issues as the authority and the functioning of the arbitration body, how representatives for that body will be elected, who will finance the arbitration, and the type of documents the parties will be permitted to present to the arbiter. Representatives of both parties were very pleased with the atmosphere and nature of the talks, and described the atmosphere as positive, excellent, noting that the talks were constructive and serious, and that it is necessary to emphasize that this is part of a process. Said Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche:

[Kimche] We only started this morning. So far, there have been no problems. We will see what happens next. We discussed mainly the arbitral compromis, but we will, of course, also continue to discuss bilateral issues, which are just as important.

[Beck] Sources in the Israeli delegation believe that the arbitral compromis will not be finalized in this round of talks, either. Tomorrow, the committee dealing with improving bilateral ties

will also resume its deliberations, and Egyptian representatives have been saying that they would demand a solution to the problem of the Coptic Church in Bi'r al-Sultan in Jerusalem. [end recording]

Al-'Arabi Meets With Shamir

TA121810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live from Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] The head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, opened the meeting with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by saying that he had a verbal message from Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The message was: We received the Israeli Inner Cabinet decision on the arbitration process over Tabah positively and, in contrast to the publicity, we regard this as a positive move. On Tabah, Nabil al-'Arabi said: I do not want to dwell on this and speak about it here because matters are becoming clearer in the framework of the directors general committee. On mutual relations, the Egyptian representatives said: We are interested in improving relations in all fields. You want to improve relations in the fields of commerce and tourism. We also have problems in that field. The issue of Bi'r al-Sultan, the Coptic College in Jerusalem [sentence as heard]

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir replied by saying that he was satisfied with his Egyptian counterpart's message. On the Tabah matter, he said, the problem could be solved by finding suitable formulations, but on relations, we must go deeper. We will not solve those problems by formulations, but by a change in approach. Peace cannot be attained through formulations, but through hard work.

At this stage, the meeting between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the Egyptian delegation is continuing, but I have to say that, despite the fact that the two delegations, particularly the Egyptian one, are trying to create a positive, good atmosphere in the talks, in the final analysis, they have not yet begun discussing the three problems that will be a stumbling block in the talks between the two countries. And these are: The main question to be submitted to the arbiters; the matter that some of the Israeli delegation want the arbitration and the normalization agreements between Israel and Egypt to be made parallel; and the matter of the arrangements in the field after the arbiters have given their verdict. These issues cannot yet be discussed. They are the substantive issues and, if I may express an opinion here, on these matters there will yet be most difficult talks and only if the Inner Cabinet makes a decision on these questions will it be possible, in the end, to make progress.

Further Details Meeting Reported

TA121840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Egyptian foreign minister has said his government received the Jerusalem Inner Cabinet decision about the process of arbitration over Tabah positively. Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-

Majid said this in a verbal message delivered to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Zhamir today by the head of the Egyptian delegation to the directors general talks, Nabil al-'Arabi.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that at the talk they dealt with the continuation of the peace process in the area. Minister Shamir repeated his proposal to establish a ministerial committee that would be common to both countries and would deal with these issues. At the meeting, the foreign minister also raised the matter of the report on the murder in Ra's al-Burqa'. The Egyptian envoy said the verdict is now being prepared in his country and it will be given to the Israeli ambassador and the Egyptians hope that the required answers will be found in it. The Egyptian representative also brought with him an invitation to Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir to go to Egypt and meet with his counterpart.

Agreement To Concern Only Tabah

*TA130524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] The arbitral compromis between Israel and Egypt will not include matters which are not directly connected to the Tabah dispute. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that during the talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in Herzliya, it was decided that the arbitral compromise would not contain any mention of or conditions relating to issues connected to the implementation of bilateral agreements that do not deal with the Tabah dispute. The talks will continue today.

Tamir Reports Progress in Talks

*TA131200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by program moderator 'Amiqam Rothman in the studio and correspondent Aharon Barne'a outside the hotel where the Tabah talks between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations are taking place — live]

[Excerpt][Rothman] We have heard that you are optimistic about the chances of success in the talks on the arbitral compromise. On what do you base this optimism?

[Tamir] I did not use the terms optimistic or not optimistic.

[Rothman] But you were heard to say that the arbitral compromise can be completed in several weeks.

[Tamir] I said that we have a clear point of departure for what we must do. We have clear objectives as to what must be concluded. Meanwhile, we are making good progress in all the spheres. I have no reason to believe or assess that we will not conclude matters successfully.

[Barne'a] When you talk about progressing nicely, what do you mean?

[Tamir] In the framework of interministerial teamwork between the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Prime Minister's Office, we are conducting negotiations in three [as heard] areas: The first is the creation of a point of departure for the arbitration process; the arbitral compromise has to be completed; the second is the creation of a point of departure for the implementation of all the items in the bilateral agreements — and I stress, bilateral, because they [the Egyptians — FBIS] also have several problems — which have not yet been implemented. We have determined exactly how to define negotiations on this, and we are progressing nicely.

Kimche Comments

*TA130633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry has said that Israel does not plan to include in the arbitral compromise on Tabah conditions for the implementation of other agreements between Israel and Egypt. David Kimche explained that if such conditions were included in the arbitral compromise, the arbiter would have the final decision, and Israel does not want this.

In an interview to Israel Radio this morning, the Foreign Ministry director general stressed that Israel and Egypt agreed that progress must be made in the two components being dealt with in the talks: formulation of the arbitral compromise and improvement in the ties between Cairo and Jerusalem. The talks will end when the arbitral compromise is formulated and a decision is reached on how the normalization components will be implemented.

He also said that the Egyptian delegation has informed Israel that the sentence handed down to the Ra's al-Burqa' murderer will be submitted to Israel in the coming days. If all the details are present, Israel will not demand any further clarifications.

Poll Shows Majority Favors Arbitration on Tabah

TA121141 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The number of those who believe Israel should agree to submit the question of Tabah to arbitration is double the number of those who disagree, according to a nation-wide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Some 53.4 percent of those polled believe that Israel should agree to arbitration on Tabah, while 27.4 percent object to it. Another 2.4 percent are prepared to accept arbitration on Tabah on condition that the Egyptian ambassador returns to his post in Israel. Some 16.7 percent said they "do not know" whether Israel should or should not agree to arbitration.

An analysis of the findings according to voting trends shows that 64 percent of Alignment voters favor arbitration as opposed to 38.3 percent of Likud voters. The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 women and men who were interviewed individually throughout Israel.

Peres Receives Husayn Message on Hiatus in Talks
 TAI30606 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] There will now be a "long hiatus" in the efforts to start peace negotiations, Jordan's King Husayn told Prime Minister Peres in a message delivered by U.S. envoy Watt Cluverius a few days ago, well-informed sources said yesterday.

The king's message, the sources said, explained that the halt was due to the PLO's rejection of the recent U.S. proposals for getting peace talks under way.

Cluverius met the king in Amman last Friday. Peres, it is reported, received the message with distress.

According to the sources, the main U.S. proposal was that the PLO recognize Israel in return for Israeli agreement to the inclusion of PLO members in the Jordanian delegation to the peace talks. But both Israel and Jordan hope that a breakthrough in the efforts to begin peace talks may still be achieved through pressure on the PLO by Jordan, Egypt and the U.S., or following tacit Syrian agreement to Jordan's participation in the talks with or without the PLO.

Contacts With Husayn To Continue
 TAI21158 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The contacts with King Husayn will continue, the prime minister told the DAVAR editorial board yesterday. Shim'on Peres stated that although the talks between Jordan and the PLO had failed, this does not mean that the lid has been closed on the efforts to resume the peace process. "We will wait for Husayn," Peres noted.

As for the proposal he recently raised once again "to devolve authority to the inhabitants of the territories," Peres explained to DAVAR that there are various possibilities for implementing this proposal, but none of them involves an imposed solution. "We will strive to create the molds for improving the standards and quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories and, at the same time, we will not give up on efforts to resume the peace process in order to guarantee the Jewish nature of the State of Israel," Peres added.

Peres: U.S. Declarations on Palestinians 'Not New'
 TAI31135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1100 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said it is not Israel's efforts at a dialogue with Jordan which have failed, but the negotiations between King Husayn and 'Arafat. Israel will continue to negotiate with Jordan. Mr Peres was speaking in an interview on the Arabic Television Meeting program [aired at 1700 GMT on 13 February].

He said that the proposal to devolve self-administration powers to the residents of the territories is no tantamount to giving up the Jordanian option, nor is it a substitute for a permanent solution. He said that Israel will propose that the residents of the territories expand their powers in terms of managing their own affairs, will allow domestic and foreign investments, and will agree that the residents develop the water resources in their areas. He emphasized that he anticipates that the Palestinian leadership in the territories will take its fate into its own hands.

He also said that the recent U.S. declarations about the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are not new, and that U.S. representatives deny that Washington maintains contacts with the PLO. Mr Peres said he believes the Americans on this issue.

Rabin Meets With Settlers on Various Issues
 TAI21154 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the south Dani Tzidqoni]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin turned down the request of Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip to prevent residents of the "Canada" refugee camp in Rafah from crossing from Egypt to the Palestinian (Israeli) side. Rabin made this statement in a meeting with representatives of the Qatif Bloc settlements after touring the area.

The defense minister visited a military position in Jabalyah and toured Shaykh Rajwan, a rehabilitated neighborhood of refugees in Gaza, and Israeli settlements in the area.

To settlers who demanded that settlement be expanded, the defense minister replied that to his regret, the Defense Ministry had no funds for settlements at present but he would do everything he could to develop and strengthen existing settlements.

Shamir Holds New Conference on Ties With Africa
 TAI21545 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT
 12 Feb 86

[Text] The resumption of ties between Israel and the Ivory Coast was announced in Jerusalem this afternoon, as the two countries officially issued communiques on the matter. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has held a news conference and reported that the two countries will exchange ambassadors very soon. In his news conference, Shamir claimed that he knows nothing about the imminent release of black leader Nelson Mandela as part of the deal that made the release of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy possible, as well. Our political correspondent, 'Oz Frankel, reports.

[Begin recording][Frankel] One of the many reporters invited to the news conference with the foreign minister remarked quietly that it is possible to resume ties with many African countries, but it is also possible to reestablish ties with only a few countries, but to declare this many times. Let us recall that the media festival was first launched with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' clandestine visit to Geneva to meet with President Houphouet-Boigny. Three months have elapsed since then, and some evil tongues in Jerusalem started to question the sincerity of the intentions of

the Ivory Coast leaders. However, Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake and the representative of our Foreign Ministry, Yitzhaq Minerbi, last week signed an official document in Abidjan, so that today Yitzhaq Shamir was able to hold a special news conference and announce the establishment of relations.

[Shamir] The two countries will very soon appoint ambassadors accredited to each other, in accordance with the common practice. Naturally, I congratulate the Government of the Cote d'Ivoire for the move it has taken, and I congratulate particularly the president of the Ivory Coast, or as it is better known, Cote d'Ivoire, Mr Houphouet-Boigny, for a decision which he had made a long time ago but which was implemented only today at this time.

[Frankel] Cote d'Ivoire, as it is known to its French-speaking local inhabitants, severed its official ties with Israel following the Yom Kippur war, but the unofficial ties continued and included many meetings between Israeli personalities with Houphouet-Boigny, the eminence gris.

Shamir is expecting other African countries to follow in the footsteps of Cote d'Ivoire, and in his news conference he emphasized the great improvement in Israel's relations with the black continent, manifest in votes in the United Nations and many other international institutions, as well as in increased Israeli exports to Africa, up to \$100 million, and the extensive activity of Israeli business enterprises throughout the continent, which have reached the scope of \$500 million.

Two other issues were raised at the news conference. The foreign minister said that he does not see in the release of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy any sign of a change in Moscow's policy toward the Middle East or the Jews in that country, and far faster changes are required.

As for the release of Nelson Mandela, he said he knows nothing about it, although he confirmed that in the past there had been contacts with South Africa on a deal that would involve the release of prisoners in South Africa and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Chief of Staff on Turkish Vessel; Release Pending

*TAI21855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The chief of staff has said that if no link is found between the Turkish ship captured by the Navy and hostile terrorist activity, it is almost certain that the ship will be released, with

its crew. The chief of staff pointed out that the Turkish diplomatic representation in Israel is being given constant reports and the Foreign Ministry is also being kept informed of matters. The chief of staff emphasized that the crew of the Dabur ship that fired at the Turkish ship acted according to the procedures involving cases of the detention of a suspicious ship.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the results of the autopsy performed in the captain of the Turkish ship will be received tomorrow morning. The ship has been transferred to the port of Ashdod and the police are interrogating the crew members. Dogs trained to locate drugs have combed the ship, but did not find anything.

No Drugs Found

*TAI20621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] No signs of drugs were found on the Turkish vessel caught yesterday off the Gaza coast. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that hounds did not detect any traces of drugs on the boat, and it is therefore assumed that the sacks which the crew threw overboard during the chase did not contain drugs.

Last night an autopsy was carried out on the body of the boat's captain, in order to determine the cause of death. The crew claim that the man was killed when an Israel Navy boat fired shots at the Turkish vessel during the chase.

Our correspondent noted that the boat was on its way from Cyprus to Beirut, and according to the sailors, it was swept southward. This boat has been detained in the past under similar circumstances.

'High Tension' Reported Between ASL, UNIFIL

*TAI21856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] This morning, an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] tank went over a mine near the security border. Nobody was hurt. After the incident, ASL soldiers opened automatic and tank fire at the Shi'ite village of Kafrah and hit a house. Our correspondent reports high tension between ASL and UN troops. Today, an ASL soldier was killed in a terrorist ambush. The inhabitants of his village, 'Ayn Ibil, claim that the UN troops prevented their people from capturing the terrorists and let the terrorists escape. The UN headquarters denies the claim.

ALGERIA

President Appoints New Ministers

LD121649 Algiers APS in English 1555 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/2/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid appointed today:

M. Abdelaziz Khellaf as finance minister in replacement of Boualem Benhamouda who has been assigned other mission;

Mr. Mostefa Benamar as trade minister;

Mr. Mohamed Djeghaba as moudjahidins (veterans) minister in replacement of Djelloul Bakhti Nemmiche who has been assigned other mission;

Mr Mohamed Nabi as social protection minister in replacement of Mrs Z'hor Ounissi who has been assigned other missions.

The post of vice minister in charge of budget and domains has been suppressed.

The post of vice minister in charge of foreign trade is suppressed.

Mr. Mohamed Aberkane has been assigned other missions.

The post of vice minister in charge of labour is suppressed and Mr. Amar Azzouz has been assigned other missions.

Messaadia Discussions With Libya's Jallud Continue

LD122141 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Algerian-Libyan talks continued at the FLN central headquarters this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Staff-Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command. The meeting was held within the framework of creating objective conditions for the development of bilateral relations, broadening cooperation, and building the unity of the Greater Arab Maghreb and the necessary cohesion of the ranks of the Arab nation. The discussions were held in a constructive fraternal Arab atmosphere aimed at finding adequate solutions for the problems of the region.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Links Oil Prices, Previous Contracts

WA131250 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0215 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] The widely circulated Italian paper *LA STAMPA* has conducted an interview with the brother leader of the great Fatah revolution, in which he talked about a number of current issues. The leader stressed in this interview the consequences of the collapse of oil prices and its effect on the raging war in the Gulf, explaining that this sizable collapse in oil prices will inevitably

escalate the Gulf war, the fighting will escalate, and the whole region will be affected.

The leader emphasized that there is almost unanimity among the OAPEC countries on the need to reduce production to a level that will ensure no decline in prices from the previous level, pointing out that there is agreement among the OAPEC countries to reconsider their existing contracts with industrial countries, whether they were for projects' implementation or for buying goods with a view to reducing the prices of these contracts by a percentage not less than the percentage of the oil prices' decline.

The leader explained that the prices of new contracts with the industrial countries for goods or projects should be reduced at least by the same percentage of the oil price decrease.

In his press interview the leader spoke about the (?sums) due to the companies of the industrial countries in accordance with existing contracts, and stressed that there is a semi-agreement among the OAPEC member countries to the effect that it is no longer possible to pay these dues at the same prices agreed in the contracts, and that they should be reduced by the same percentage of the oil prices reduction.

The brother leader of the revolution replied to a question relating to the attack on the Zionist El-Al offices at Rome and Vienna airports by saying that those who carried out the attack alone are responsible for its consequences. In his reply to a question by the paper's correspondent in connection with the reasons for the Palestinians to attack the said company's offices, the leader said that these reasons are self-evident which were explained by the Green Book. The brother leader of the revolution added that the Israelis pursued and fought the Palestinians everywhere and that what has happened at Rome and Vienna airports is in actual fact a reply to the raid on Tunis, pointing out that the Palestinians have only the Israelis and nobody else as their targets.

The leader noted that Western media did not (?report) the ugly operations which the Israelis carried out in the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese villages, where the Israelis drove their tanks over civilian cars carrying Lebanese and Palestinian families. This is in addition to the ugly massacres they committed at the Sabra and Shatila camps. The brother leader of the revolution reaffirmed that there was a vast difference between the behavior of the Palestinian people who are struggling for regaining their country which is occupied by the Israelis, and the behavior of the independent states. He added that the Palestinian people are being pursued by aircraft and tanks outside their own country, and their feelings will be different from those who live in their own country and inside their own homes; it is difficult for us to put ourselves in the shoes of the Palestinians.

The brother leader of the revolution, during this interview, renewed the support of the Libyan Arab people for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people until Palestine is totally liberated — the legitimate struggle which is recognized by the UN Charter.

U.S. Begins 'Aggressive' Maneuvers 12 Feb*LD121412 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Early today U.S. naval and air forces began their aggressive terrorist maneuvers off the Libyan shores. Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet and the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga*, which carry F-14 and F-18 aircraft, are participating in these exercises. A U.S. naval authorities spokesman announced that U.S. naval units and aircraft will continue their exercises in this area until next Saturday.

At a press conference yesterday, President Reagan said that he will not hesitate to issue orders to U.S. warships and aircraft to enter the Gulf of Sidra. He added that the exercises aim at keeping U.S. forces in a state of combat preparedness.

Further Comment*LD121621 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Early today aircraft and warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet began terrorist aggressive exercises off the Libyan Arab shores. A spokesman for the U.S. War Department said that the exercises of the fleet, which includes F-14 and F-18 aircraft and the aircraft carriers *Saratoga* and *Coral Sea*, will continue for 4 days in the southern Mediterranean. More details in the following report:

The U.S. Government these days is doing its utmost to intensify its arrogant imperialist aggressive policy vis-a-vis other nations in order to cover up its failure in obtaining any support, albeit moral, for its official policies of pursuing state-organized terrorism. The United States is daily reaffirming its ferocious aggressive stance against the Libyan Arab people. The U.S. aggression daily reveals the true aggressive attitude of the leader of international terrorism — America, which is coupled with hatred and rancor against the stances of this people's policy, against the heroic stances of its revolution, and against the latter's pioneering role in resisting American-Zionist aggression in the Arab arena.

A short time after the conclusion of exercises by the U.S. 6th Fleet opposite the Gulf of Sidra during the period 24-31 January — which were internationally denounced and condemned — the U.S. Government, for the second time in less than a month, is exposing the continuation of the dangerous U.S. aggression which the U.S. 6th Fleet still represents in the Mediterranean.

Reports this morning speak of the commencement of new military exercises by warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the area where the previous exercises were held, exercises that were concluded about 2 weeks ago. The new exercises are scheduled to go on, according to American sources, until Saturday. Despite the fact that observers are not clearly explaining the reason for such successive hostile American stands opposite the Libyan shores, it is however, quite clear that this time the exercises seek to repeat the anti-Jamahiriya imperialist hostile stance, and to intimidate the people of the Jamahiriya in order to force it to change its pan-Arab attitudes which include combating the American-Zionist plans in the Arab region and the Mediterranean. The

exercises also seek to provide protection for the enemy air force over the Mediterranean, and — as emphasized American sources themselves — to maintain the state of alert and preparedness within the forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet as a preparatory step for an expected aggression against the Jamahiriya.

Iranian President's Call to Al-Qadhdhafi Reported*LD122045 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President 'Lai Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran telephoned today the brother leader of the Revolution and informed him about the situation on the battlefield.

The Iranian President stressed to the brother leader of the revolution that Iran has no ambitions in the territories that the forces of the Iranian revolution have occupied, but that they will be handed back to the Iraqi people. He stressed to the leader that Iraq is for the Iraqis, and that Iran has no ambitions on any Iraqi territories.

The Iranian president repeated to the brother leader of the revolution that Iran fully supports the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its brave confrontation with the U.S. provocations and maneuvers, and that Iran recognizes that the Gulf of Sidra is an integral part of Libyan Arab territory.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed to the brother leader of the revolution the gratitude of the Iranian people and revolution for the Libyan Arab revolutionary stand of solidarity with the Iranian revolution.

Soviet AAPSO Official Cited on 'U.S.-Zionist Threats'*LD121853 Tripoli JANA in English 1444 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text][no place name as received] February 12, Jumada Thani 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A senior member of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Mr Konstantin, has condemned U.S.-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people and also the U.S. manoeuvres off the Libyan shore.

In comments he made to JANA's correspondent today, Mr Konstantin has said it is not possible that a super power state such as USA starts threatening a small sovereign country through its muscle-flexing, pointing out that such acts together with U.S. economic sanctions against Al-Jamahiriya are a contravention of international laws and conventions.

He has added that the Libyan Arab people will emerge victorious through its struggle against U.S. imperialism despite the latter's hostile schemes and machinations, pointing out that the people that has owned its own authority, wealth and weapons as well as having realised its freedom will not be subjugated and that all freedom-fighters worldwide will be by its side.

He has also lauded the civilised transformations accomplished by the people of Al-Jamahiriya thanks to the great Al Fatah revolution in all fields adding the peoples all over the world witness with utmost respect these revolutionary transformations.

SUDAN

U.S. Stand on Palestinian Rights Welcomed

*JN121750 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1720 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Feb (SUNA)—Sudan today welcomed the U.S. statement that the Palestinian cause is about self-determination for the Palestinian people and is not a refugee question. This came in a press statement by an official source at the Foreign Ministry. The official source described the U.S. statement as positive. He added that this places the Palestine cause in its correct framework for the first time.

The official source added that this matter constitutes a good initiative and a new momentum to efforts being exerted to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The official source at the Foreign Ministry said that this positive U.S. stand on the Palestine cause will be welcomed by all forces concerned about a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and about establishing peace based on the Palestinian people's self-determination and on the right of all countries in the region to live peacefully within secure and recognized borders.

News agencies quoted a U.S. State Department official spokesman as saying that the U.S. Administration does not consider the Palestinian problem a refugee question and that there should be no confusion between UN Resolutions 242 and 338 on one hand and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on the other.

TUNISIA

President Appoints New Justice Minister

*LD121428 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held talks today at the Republican Palace in Carthage with the prime minister and interior minister, Mohamed Mzali, in the presence of the minister in charge of the Presidential Office, Mansour Skhiri. After the meeting, Mohamed Mzali made the following statement: His Excellency the president of the republic has decided to appoint Mohamed Salah 'Ayyari as minister of justice to succeed Ridha Ben Ali, who has been entrusted with other duties.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Baghdad With Message

*LD121331 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba is following with profound concern the development of the Iraq-Iran war following the Iranian aggression against the Iraqi territories. Today President Habib Bourguiba reviewed with the foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, the current international situation and the latest development in the Iraq-Iran war. His excellency asked Beji Caid Essebsi, who will this afternoon leave for Baghdad, to convey a message of affection and appreciation to the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. The head of state gave the foreign minister his directives with regard to the stance which Tunisia will adopt within the seven-man Arab Committee which will be meeting in the Iraqi capital.

KENYA

Okello Soldiers Reportedly Seek Asylum*EA121136 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English**12 Feb 86 p1*

[By William Onyango: "Okello Men Seek Asylum in Kenya"]

[Excerpts] At least 41 ex-soldiers of the deposed Ugandan head of state, General Tito Okello, are being held in Kenya, according to the principal immigration officer, Mr Milton Ole Ncharo. He said yesterday the fleeing soldiers had asked for asylum in Kenya and the relevant authorities were conducting interviews to establish whether they qualified as refugees.

The soldiers fled Uganda following a fierce fighting between the soldiers of Okello and those of the National Resistance Army (NRA) whose leader is Uganda's current president, Mr Yoweri Museveni. In an exclusive interview with the *KENYA TIMES*, Ole Ncharo said 30 of the 41 ex-soldiers had been sent to a refugee camp in Thika and that 11 others were being interviewed in Busia.

Busia DC [district commissioner] recently told the press that although the situation in Uganda had returned to normal, the Kenyan authorities would continue patrolling the area along the border in case soldiers from Uganda crossed over.

UGANDA

Museveni Discusses Ties With UK Official*EA122040 Kampala Domestic Service in English**1700 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The British Government has expressed support for the National Resistance Movement [NRMS] efforts to bring reunification and stability in Uganda. This was contained in a special message from the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, delivered to President Yoweri Museveni at his office, in Republic House, by the British minister responsible for African affairs [title as heard] Mrs Lynda Chalker.

During their discussion, the president informed Mrs Chalker of the latest developments in the war on both the eastern and western fronts. Mr Museveni dispelled suggestions from foreign sources that the problems with Uganda in the south were mainly of ethnic origin. He reiterated that the north has not been a happy place under the past northern-dominated regimes, adding that that the problem has not been Uganda's historical background but a misguided and incompetent leadership which encouraged corruption and created factions for opportunistic politicians in the recent past.

The president stated that the state of insecurity in Uganda, which was caused by a misguided army, was now legendary. Apart from lacking other basic qualifications, he said, their leaders were hopelessly out of date in organisational matters. He said what is under research now is a fresh start.

Mr Museveni informed Mrs Chalker that Uganda is endowed with abundant natural and human resources which can be developed to full potential, given leadership and stability which the government is committed to. The president said that we welcome foreign aid but emphasized that the aid given to Uganda in the past was often misdirected by the former regimes. He cited the example of imported powdered milk instead of veterinary drugs and agricultural inputs.

The president urged the British Government to help Uganda become self-sufficient rather than be perpetual beggars, so that in future the country can have the capacity to expand on its own. Mr Museveni said that the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged areas is a top priority of the government. The immediate repairs of the cement factories coupled with brick-making machinery will help the building industry, among other things, to fulfill this objective.

The president informed the British minister that Uganda is now united and opposing forces, who are fleeing, have no support of the majority of the people from the northern region. He anticipated that very soon those who have been engaged in futile military engagements against the NRA in the north will surrender peacefully in order to save unnecessary bloodshed. He added that the northern elders, together with diplomatic activities of the government, have already isolated the criminal elements from the defeated army.

In reply, Mrs Chalker said that she appreciated Uganda's immediate problems and promised her governments assistance in the fields that the Government of Uganda will indicate. She also said that Britain is willing to give technical, economic, and military assistance to Uganda.

The British minister was accompanied to the meeting by her under-secretary, Mr John Johnson; Major General Pollard; the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Colin McLean; and Uganda's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi.

Earlier, Mrs Chalker held talks with Prime Minister Kisekka at his office in Kampala. Mrs Chalker left for home this evening [as heard].

Promises Refurbishment Program*EA121200 Kampala Domestic Service in English**1000 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has said the government will soon announce a detailed program of the rehabilitation of the areas which were affected by the liberation war since 1981. The president announced this yesterday during a visit to Kiboga, one of the areas which were worst hit by the war.

Addressing a meeting attended by diplomats accredited to Uganda and journalists, the president called for discipline in government organs, mobilization of resources and aid from friendly countries to rehabilitate the war-ravaged areas. He thanked the people for the support they gave to the NRA and assured them that every infrastructure would be restored fully. He stressed that the reconstruction program is very easy under

the clear-headed government of the NRA, which aims at aid that will make the people self-reliant. He urged the people to help the government in the construction of their areas by making bricks. He said the government would provide (iron sheets) for the reconstruction of schools, hospitals and private houses, to supplement people's efforts.

In their memorandum, the people of Kiboga reported tht they are now calm, jubilant, and security-conscious and appealed for assistance, especially in obtaining essential commodities.

Says Uganda Let Down

*EA121205 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has asked African diplomats in Uganda to inform their governments that many African countries and the OAU had let down Uganda for the second time during Obote's second rule of the country and Tito Okello's regime. The first was during Idi Amin's rule. The president was speaking in Kiboga, 80 miles on the Kampal-Hoima road, where he took diplomats and journalists to witness the atrocities committed. He said the skulls and others elsewhere were a clear illustration that many officers [passage indistinct] (?Those) criminals were even picking people from refugee camps where they were being looked after by the Red Cross and other international agencies. He said it is difficult to explain to the outside world the criminalities of Obote because some people are skeptical about the information and others go to the extent of denying the reports completely to justify why they do not condemn Obote and others who follow him. The crucial point now, he said, is to create harmony with the international and internal communities which had (?previous) discrepancies over the atrocities committed during the war.

Other places where numerous skeletons were found were Wamata, Bukomero, Katente, Kaya farm and Matirika.

Kisseka Urges Ministers To Cooperate, Coalesce

*EA121354 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisseka, has called on ministers to cooperate and work as a team to accelerate develop-

ment of Uganda and her people. Dr Kisseka who was meeting the ministers at parliament building reiterated that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is a government of patriotic freedom fighters and experts. He called on all Ugandans to collectively face the challenge of unity because they all belong to one country.

(?He then) told the ministers that they must realize that tough times never last but tough people do and this is (?the legacy) and strategy they must adopt as freedom fighters to plan and implement programs in the name of the struggle. He warned that time is against them and stressed the need to be persistent and devoted to work as a prerequisite for good leadership. Dr Kisseka called on the ministers to provide leadership and do the right thing as example to their subordinates.

The prime minister stressed the need for complementary services between ministers and said he would be the ministers' watch dog to ensure the smooth running of government. For the government to run smoothly, he added, the NRM 10-point political program is the safety valve for the leaders.

Museveni Congratulated by Nigeria's Babangida

*EA122028 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria has expressed his country's hope and prayer that under President Yoweri Museveni's dynamic leadership sincere political reconciliation which will bring to the whole of Uganda, peace and security necessary for economic progress will be witnessed [sentence as heard]. In a congratulatory message to President Yoweri Museveni, Major General Babangida said he looks forward to the strengthening of the existing very cordial relations between the two sister republics. He said Nigeria is prepared to make the necessary contributions towards the upliftment of the living standard of the people of Uganda and the whole of Africa to a self-respecting status.

NRA Forces Capture Eastern Town of Soroti

*EA122038 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] NRA troops from the eastern front have captured Soroti Town. A spokesman of the ministry of defense said the town was captured at 4 pm today. He said the citizens of Soroti gave NRA troops a big welcome.

CHAD

Reports of Heavy Fighting, Libyan Involvement

Foreign Minister Interviewed

AB122133 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Interview granted by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation to Radio Chad reporter Amadjira Alam Facho in Ndjamena on 12 February — recorded]

[Text] [Lassou] The fighting currently going on has been in preparation for a very long time, but the actual attack was launched on 10 February at Kouba Olanga, and since yesterday we have been subjected to attacks by very heavy Libyan war materials. On the side of Kouba Olanga, we have the situation under control. The outcome of the fighting is as follows: On the enemy side, 216 killed; 220 prisoners; 3 Toyotas equipped with 14 [words indistinct] 6 Toyotas equipped with ground-to-ground rocket launchers, and 10 Toyota troop carriers, and 7 heavy-duty Mercedes (732). On our own side, 4 were killed at the warfront and 20 were wounded.

[Facho] Mr minister, could we have an idea about the materiel used by the enemy?

[Lassou] You know in war, the Libyans especially use heavy artillery for long-distance shelling. We know very well that Libyans cannot stand close-contact fighting...

[Facho interrupting] Yes, Mr Minister, can you speak to us about the materiel used; you mentioned trucks, Toyotas, and other materiel [words indistinct].

[Lassou] In fact, we experienced heavy artillery fire. To know the nature of materiel used is very difficult because with [words indistinct]. But we know that they are canons, ground-to-ground mortars, in fact, heavy weaponry. We know very well that these are the techniques of the Libyans. They are used to doing this.

[Facho] Mr Minister, is the situation in Kouba Olanga calm now? Has the enemy been taken care of during the mop up operation?

[Lassou] As I have just said, we have the situation well in hand on the side of Kouba Olanga. That front has become calm and the enemy is in disarray. Incidentally, to give you a proof of the existence of Libyans, here is a military Libyan identity card collected in the field. You see the age of the Libyan with all the inscriptions in Arabic. You can read it all.

[Facho] The communique of the Executive Bureau had announced that some positions held by the Chadians National Forces could be attacked. Did the government get that hint of this because Oum Chalouba, for instance was attacked yesterday?

[Lassou] I have just said that we were following developments in the enemy's preparations in the various positions occupied by the Libyans. And when the fighting started, we were not surprised.

We had announced in the communique that other positions would be attacked. When we reported on the meeting of the Executive Bureau on Saturday, 8 February, we announced to our people that our positions would be attacked; and they were attacked. We announced in a second communique that other positions would be attacked, and these positions have been attacked. Therefore, we knew because we were following the war preparations that the Libyans were making. On this subject, the president of the republic has informed friendly countries that in the event of any aggression, they should intervene. We have notably made this request to France. So, we knew that fighting was going to break out. In fact, the fighting was going to be started in December.

[Facho] (?Do you have anything to tell) the people on what is happening in Oum Chalouba, since [words indistinct]?

[Lassou] Violent fighting is going on. The people should not allow themselves to be duped by the lies being told in Paris by a jailbird who has been subjected to brainwashing for a year. What is the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]? What is the ANL [National Liberation Army]? Goukouni, like Acheikh who is talking, crossed the Chari River by swimming. They ran away with only their suitcases. Libya is maintaining mercenaries recruited from unemployed Beninese, Sudanese, and some Chadian sell-outs to constitute its troops of mercenaries which it calls the Islamic legion. They should not tell us that this is Goukouni's army. I call these utterings [of Acheikh Ibn Oumar] the delirium of a jailbird.

Ndjamena Refutes Claim of Koro-Toro Attack

AB122045 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] It is time for mobilization. As we were preparing to present the newscast, the traitors in the pay of Tripoli intensified their campaign of lies by crudely claiming that the Libyan forces have taken over Koro-Toro. This is most untrue. We will later provide you with full details about this campaign of lies. Listeners are assured this evening that Koro-Toro was never attacked by the invaders, so it is even less likely that it is now under their fascist control.

Kouba Olanga Said Under FANT Control

AB122137 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Libyans, in their machiavellian desire to see Chad torn apart in order to constitute an easy prey for annexation, have, as you are aware, decided to attack the positions of our patriotic forces at Kouba Olanga and Kalait. In fact, since Monday the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], have been fighting against the invaders who are heavily armed, as usual, and who had attempted to seize these two positions (in order to make further advances). At Kouba Olanga the FANT reacted with appropriate vigor in the face of the invaders.

The amount of booty seized by the FANT is most significant.

The invaders used a lot of artillery to occupy government positions. The aggressive Libyan army is directly engaged in a war against our country's sovereignty. The war we are fighting is an open battle launched by terrorist Libya against Chad. Libya's occupational plans were carefully prepared since after attacking Kouba Olanga which is now under FANT control, the positions of Oum Chalouba and Kalait were also attacked. The aggressive forces allege that they have increased the counter-attacks, but it is very ridiculous to claim that Libya is not engaged in the battle.

GABON

France's Penne on Fighting in Chad

ABI21545 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Libreville, 12 Feb (AFP) — Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's special advisor for African Affairs, arrived in Libreville early Wednesday afternoon for a few hours' visit.

Questioned by AFP on the fighting in Chad near the 16th parallel, Mr Penne, who had earlier held talks with President Hissein Habre at Ndjamena said: "I do not believe that Oum Chalouba has fallen."

It will be recalled that in a communique sent from Fada (northeastern Chad) to AFP in Paris, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] asserted that its forces had taken over Kouba Olanga, Koro-Toro, and Oum Chalouba.

Mr Penne, who was accompanied by Joseph Franceschi, secretary of state for elderly persons, was received by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. A lunch reception followed these talks.

French diplomatic sources underline that Guy Penne's visit to Gabon "was envisaged over 10 days ago." The presence in Libreville of several members of the Chadian opposition — Colonel Kotiga, head of the "Red Codos," and Thiam Tidjani, who has just been dismissed from the Revolutionary Democratic Council, is just pure coincidence according to [words indistinct].

France To Accelerate Aid to Chad

ABI30743 Paris AFP in French 0709 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Libreville, 13 Feb (AFP) — France is to accelerate its aid to Chad in the area of weapons and equipment. This was stated on Thursday morning in Libreville by Guy Penne, special adviser to French president Francois Mitterrand for Africa affairs. Mr Penne described the fighting currently taking place in northern Chad as "very serious and very important."

"France's stand," he added in a statement to AFP, "has always been to give an 'appropriate' answer to Libya's attitude in Chad.

GUINEA

Guinean Press Agency, TASS Sign Agreement

AB112237 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The GUINEAN PRESS AGENCY and the Soviet TASS agency signed an agreement on the exchange of information this morning. The agreement was signed for the Soviet agency by Vladimir Kitayev, the Soviet ambassador to Guinea, while (Ousmane) Bangoura, director of the GUINEAN PRESS AGENCY, signed for his agency.

IVORY COAST

Diplomatic Relations With Israel Resume 12 Feb

AB121302 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1252 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Since noon, Ivory Coast and Israel have re-established their diplomatic relations. The Government of the Republic of Ivory Coast and the Government of the State of Israel, in their desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between their peoples, have decided to re-establish as from today, Wednesday 12 February 1986, the diplomatic relations between their two countries and to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

LIBERIA

Minister Denies Offering Asylum to Duvalier

AB122149 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information has announced that neither the Government of Liberia nor the Liberian foreign minister, J. Bernard Blamo, ever offered political asylum to Mr Jean-Claude Duvalier, former president of the republic of Haiti, nor has the former Haitian leader applied for political asylum to Liberia. The minister of foreign affairs was merely pointing out to journalists yesterday in an impromptu interview that the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the declaration of human rights permit any country to exercise the right to grant political asylum on humanitarian ground to those who seek asylum from a particular state.

In the announcement also, the reference of the minister of foreign affairs to the fact that Ethiopia, Haiti, and Liberia as being the three black states to have originally subscribed to the United Nations Charter in the formation of that organization, was only for historical education purposes but was not a right nor implied invitation to the former president of Haiti to apply to Liberia for asylum. In a statement from the Ministry of Information today said [as heard] while Liberia believes that it could be [word indistinct] for any former president, regardless of the alleged atrocities he was supposed to have committed to remain a stateless person without refuge, the Liberian Government does not offer asylum at random and it was unfair that the statement

of the foreign minister was overstressed with injected implications he never intended.

Libreville on Possible U.S. Pressure in Duvalier Case

AB121610 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Observers are wondering in Liberia about the Liberian Government's decision to grant asylum to former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier if requested to do so. Liberia justifies its decision by saying that Haiti and Liberia are two of the few black nations which are founding members of the United Nations and that the two countries have always had friendly and cordial relations throughout the years.

But observers are not convinced by these reasons and rather think that American authorities are pressuring the Liberian Government. Anyway, the role played by Washington in this affair is essential because it was the White House which forced Jean-Claude Duvalier to flee on board an American aircraft which landed in France, after other European countries refused to grant asylum to the dictator. Considering the relations existing between Liberia and the United States, one can think that Washington had forced President Samuel Doe to grant asylum to Duvalier. Liberia is a poor country which receives an important aid from the United States and is therefore vulnerable to pressure from that country.

Court Orders Case Against Jackson Doe Dismissed

AB121721 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The treason trial involving the presidential candidate of the Liberia Action Party [LAP], Jackson F. Doe, has ended with the court dismissing the case. The magisterial court at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia in its ruling today, said there was lack of evidence to convict Mr Doe of treason. The prosecution ruled that there was no other alternative but to dismiss the case and set Mr Doe free. The judge then ordered the immediate release of the LAP presidential candidate.

Mr Jackson Doe was charged along with Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf for their alleged involvement following the 12 November abortive invasion led by the late commanding general Thomas Quiwonkpa.

ANGOLA

Deputy Foreign Minister Rejects Regional Council

*MB131549 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] It is the attacker who must conform with security regulations and not the attacked. This is what Venancio de Moura, the deputy minister of external relations, said yesterday when referring to the recent proposals by President Pieter Botha for the creation of a security council comprising South Africa and southern African countries.

In an exclusive interview with the Angolan National Radio, Venancio de Moura said that the absurd and unbecoming statement by President Pieter Botha does not constitute a proposal but an abuse of language aimed at concealing the truth since it is the apartheid regime that is the main culprit in the destabilization of countries of the southern African region of the African Continent.

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit

*LD122335 Madrid in Spanish to Europe
1230 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The official visit to Angola by the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, focused on both political and economic matters. A report on this from Virginia Gil Suarez:

The minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Luanda from Dakar last night, has met with his Angolan counterpart, Afonso Van Dunem. He later met with the Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, Carlos Fernandes, and the minister of planning, Antonio Henriques da Silva. Tonight the president of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, will receive the Spanish foreign minister. This station has learned that at the meetings they have discussed increasing Spanish cooperation in Angola. They discussed possible aid for the construction of a medical center in Luanda, the establishment of a regular air link between the Angolan capital and Madrid, and aid for the Angolan fishing industry.

Apart from economic matters they discussed political subjects, the situation in southern Africa, and Angola's situation. In this connection the Spanish position is clear, according to Inocencio Arias of the Diplomatic Information Office, who is accompanying Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez on the trip. The position is as follows: a clear condemnation of apartheid; the application of EEC measures against South Africa; and no external aid for the movements fighting the Luanda regime.

Spain is the second largest purchaser of Angolan oil and the fourth or fifth exporter to Angola. Bilateral relations are excellent.

Before concluding his visit to this country in black Africa the Spanish foreign minister is due to give a joint press conference with his Angolan counterpart. Tomorrow, Thursday, Foreign

Minister Fernandez Ordonez will end his African tour with a stopover in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast.

Meets With Dos Santos

*LD130217 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
2000 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The first visit by a Spanish foreign minister to Angola since the country's independence came to an end today with the meeting between Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and President of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in Luanda. Fernandez Ordonez conveyed to President dos Santos a message from the Spanish prime minister in which he expresses our country's solidarity with Angola and condemns the actions of the anti-government guerrilla organization UNITA. During his visit, Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez has tried to even out the bilateral balance of payments through an increase in cooperation.

Dos Santos Congratulates Castro on Reelection

*MB120932 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has congratulated Commander Fidel Castro Ruz on his reelection as first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that Fidel Castro's reelection [words indistinct] in the struggle for scientific socialism. In the message, which was sent on behalf of the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed confidence in the Cuban people's ability to fulfill the guidelines issued by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

He also expressed the belief that the traditional friendship and cooperation ties between Angola and Cuba will strengthen increasingly for the good of common struggle against imperialism for the independence, freedom, and social progress of mankind.

Education Minister Returns From Conference in Cuba

*MB120927 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Augusto Lopes Teixeira, the minister of education, has returned to the country after exchanging experiences with Cuban and other educators.

Augusto Lopes Teixeira represented Angola at the International Congress of Pedagogy, which was held in Havana under the slogan Pedagogy 1986 — teachers for a better world.

The minister of education met with the Cuban minister of higher education in Havana. They discussed possibilities of increased educational cooperation between the two countries and placed special emphasis on the development of relations between Cuban universities and Angola's University of Agostinho Neto.

Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira also visited the Isle of Youth, where he met with Angolan students attending technical courses in various fields.

UNITA Forces Capture Kamatabela; Negage Threatened
MB121024 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 12 Feb (KUP) — UNITA's victory in capturing Kamatabela, 54 km south of Negage, places the UNITA forces in a new position, first because it allows them to get near a military air base used by the Soviets, the Cubans, and the MPLA, and second because it is an important base for their infantry troops.

Since the capture of Kamatabela, Negage has been under serious threat from the UNITA forces led by Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the UNITA president.

11 'Bandits' Killed in 6th Region Operations
MB120930 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A total of 11 UNITA bandits were annihilated by the national defense and security forces in the last month in operations carried out in the 6th military region, Cuando Cubango Province.

The dedication of the FAPLA forces during the offensive also permitted the capture of four counterrevolutionaries, while three members of the UNITA gang surrendered to Cuando Cubango provincial authorities. The FAPLA forces also freed more than 100 people who helped the brave soldiers of the national army carry a large quantity of war materiel captured from the enemy.

UNITA Shells Huambo Hotel; Two Injured
MB121940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] We are now going to read an ANGOP dispatch just received at our newsdesk:

A group of armed bandits last Sunday shelled the Hotel Roma in the city of Huambo, which injured two people and destroyed about two dozen rooms. The guests, including Portuguese, Chinese, and [word indistinct] journalists, were fired on at about 0130 for about 30 minutes from behind the building. Among the equipment used by the bandits were RPG-7 mortars and other types of mortars.

That criminal action was aimed essentially against peaceful journalists and civilian targets which are contributing to the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola.

LESOTHO

35 Political Prisoners Released Under Amnesty
MB121636 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Feb 86

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Thirty-five political prisoners who were still awaiting trial in several prisons in the country have been released recently following the declaration of a general amnesty to all political prisoners by his majesty, King Moshoeshoe II, in Maseru last week.

In an interview with Radio Lesotho today, the director of prisons, Mr (T.N. Mutluti), said that at the central prison in Maseru, 29 men have been released, including 18 men who had been held at Thaba Tseka previously. Fifteen women were also released from the Maseru central prison, including seven from Thaba Tseka.

Mr (Mutluti) added that at Leribe prison, five men were released and one woman. All these people were still awaiting trial and had not yet been formally charged.

'High-Powered Delegation' Probes RSA Mine Violence
MB121326 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A high-powered Lesotho delegation left Maseru at the weekend for the Western Deep Level mine complex at Carltonville, after receiving reports of faction fighting in the complex between Basotho and Xhosa mine workers. The delegation, which was led by the principal chief of (Yete), Chief Mohlomis Bereng, comprised the principal secretary for the Ministry of Labor and Manpower Development, Mr M.G. Lupele, the labor commissioner, Mr T. Makhekhe, and the manager of Teba, [The Employment Bureau of Africa] in Lesotho, Mr C. Jalon.

The delegation left Maseru on Saturday and returned today. Addressing Basotho mine workers, Chief Mohlomis appealed to them to desist from fighting and to strive for an atmosphere of peace at the mine. He requested them to contact the mine management whenever they had problems and not take matters into their own hands. Also present were the Xhosa delegation from Transkei, which also held discussions with the Xhosa mine workers, and afterwards both delegations held talks with the mine management at TEMBA's head office in Johannesburg to find ways and means of resolving the crisis.

Five Basotho died during the incidents, including two who died during the actual fighting and two others who are disabled [word indistinct] by residents. Their names cannot be released until their next of kin have been informed. Seven Xhosas also died in the fights. About 18,000 Basotho work at this mine. The mine management has since communicated that the situation at the mine was back to normal.

MOZAMBIQUE

Norwegian Development Aid Minister Arrives
MB070941 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 0400 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] In Maputo today, Mozambique and Norway begin talks aimed at broadening cooperation between the two countries. The Norwegian delegation to the talks will be led by Minister of Development Aid Reidun Brusletten, who has been in the Mozambican capital since yesterday.

Yesterday, the Norwegian minister toured the Naval School in Maputo, accompanied by Minister of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine Alcantara Santos. She was also received by Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar.

MNR Claims Anti-Insurgency Headquarters Capture
AU121412 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Lisbon, Feb 12 (AFP) — The rebel Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR) today claimed its troops had captured the headquarters of a joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean anti-insurgency force in the central region of Gorongosa.

The MNR spokesman in Europe, Jorge Correia told Agence France-Presse here by telephone that 215 Mozambican Government soldiers, 91 Zimbabwean and five Cubans were killed during the capture yesterday. He added that seven MNR guerrillas died and 52 were wounded and a large quantity of weaponry, including seven armored vehicles, seized in the operation.

An estimated 10,000 Zimbabwean troops have been deployed in Mozambique to defend vital transport links between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira and to help in efforts to crush the South African-backed MNR rebellion, which has seriously hurt the Mozambican economy.

The joint Zimbabwean-Mozambican forces last year captured a key guerrilla stronghold in the Gorongosa region of Manica Province. But the anti-insurgency drive has so far failed to eliminate the guerrilla presence in the area.

NAMIBIA

AZAPO President Taken Into Custody in Windhoek
MB121859 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 1858 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Windhoek, Feb 12, SAPA — The leader of the Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO], Mr Saths Cooper, was taken into custody by security police in Windhoek at about 7.15 pm tonight, 45 minutes before he was due to address a public meeting.

A legal representative for the detained AZAPO president, Mr Dave Smuts, said police had refused to grant bail and Mr Cooper

was expected to appear in the Windhoek Magistrates Court tomorrow.

A police spokesman said Mr Cooper was being held in terms of a 1970 SWA/Namibian ordinance which prohibits the entry into the territory of certain people without permits. The SWA/Namibian transitional government last year adopted draft legislation that would supersede the ordinance, but it was understood that the bill had not yet been published in the territory's official gazette.

Mr Cooper arrived in Windhoek last night at the Invitation of a left-wing group of the SWA National Union [SWANU]. He was due to hold talks with various leaders of "progressive political parties" in SWA/Namibia, according to an earlier SWANU statement. He had also been asked to address a meeting tonight of the Namibia Educational Forum [NEF]. The NEF is a discussion group that invites various speakers from time to time to discuss various topics.

The theme of Mr Cooper's address to the NEF tonight was to be "the black consciousness movement and its lessons for Namibia."

Mr Cooper was due to leave SWA/Namibia and to return to South Africa tomorrow.

Further on Detention

MB130431 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050 GMT
 12 Feb 86

[Text] NEF sources said Mr Cooper had been arrested at a house in Katutura township outside Windhoek after permission had been granted for the meeting to go ahead in terms of the notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act in SWA/Namibia.

The NEF meeting carried on peacefully with discussions from the floor by about 200 people who, according to NEF estimates, had turned up to hear Mr Cooper at a Windhoek hotel.

Appears in Court, Leaves

MB131027 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 1026 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Windhoek, Feb 13, SAPA — AZAPO leader Mr Saths Cooper left SWA/Namibia today after making a brief appearance in the Windhoek Magistrates Court.

He was not asked to plead to charges that he did not obtain the necessary papers to enter SWA/Namibia, and bail of R50 was granted. The court adjourned until April 24.

Mr Cooper, 35, was arrested in Windhoek last night shortly before he was due to address a meeting of the privately sponsored Namibia Educational Forum on the theme "black consciousness movement and its lessons for Namibia."

The Azanian People's Organisation president was taken into custody in terms of a SWA/Namibian ordinance of 1970 which requires people of Asian descent to obtain permits to enter the

territory. The ordinance is to be repealed by a bill adopted by the SWA/Namibian National Assembly last year. Authoritative sources said the legislation would be enacted on April 1.

The law is to be called the Residence of Certain Persons in South West Africa Regulation Act, and provides for non-residents of the territory to obtain permits if they wanted to visit SWA/Namibia for longer than 30 days. It will also empower the SWA/Namibian transitional government to issue deportation orders in certain circumstances to people who were not born in the territory.

Political sources said a possible consequence of the repeal of the ordinance — in terms of which Mr Cooper had been detained — would be the dropping of charges when the court resumed on April 24.

Mr Cooper arrived in Windhoek on Tuesday for a two-day visit hosted by a left-wing group of the SWA National Union [SWANU]. A SWANU spokesman said Mr Cooper was taken to J.G. Strijdom Airport by party officials this morning where he boarded a flight for Cape Town.

AZAPO Condemns Detention

*MB130441 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2149 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 12, SAPA — In reaction to the arrest of AZAPO leader Mr Saths Cooper in Windhoek earlier this evening, the organisation's publicity secretary condemned the action in "no uncertain terms" in a statement released late tonight.

Mr Muntu Myeza said: "It is ironical that South Africa's presence in Namibia has been declared illegal and yet she continues to enforce unacceptable laws in that country. The detention of Mr Saths Cooper demonstrates South Africa's determination to maintain a heavy handed monopoly in the resolution of the problems of Namibia.

"We pledge our solidarity with the indigenous people of Namibia and condemn the detention in no uncertain terms."

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela Release Depends on Violence Renunciation

*MB130735 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
12 Feb 86 p 1*

[Text] Cape Town — Angola would have to release captured commando Captain Wynand du Toit before South Africa would consider freeing Nelson Mandela, senior Government sources indicated today. However, the release of Captain du Toit would not itself necessarily guarantee Mandela's freedom.

A major hurdle which would still have to be surmounted would be either to secure a country for Mandela's exile, or to get Mandela's undertaking to renounce violence before being

released inside South Africa, the sources said.

It is understood that most members of the Cabinet, while keen to see Mandela free, do not want him released in South Africa if he remains committed to violence. If Mandela did anything to warrant his arrest and another showcase trial, the damage to the country would be far greater than that caused by his continued imprisonment, the argument goes.

Under these circumstances, Government sources said, Mandela's release is not imminent and the South African position remains unchanged.

PFP's Boraine To Resign at End of Month

*MB130820 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] Another top member of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has left Parliament and the party. Patrick Cull has details.

[Cull] The member of Parliament for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, is to resign from Parliament at the end of this month. Announcing this a short while ago, Dr Boraine who is chairman of the PFP's Federal Council, says he believed he could achieve more and promote negotiation outside Parliament. Dr Boraine's resignation comes in the wake of that of the leader of the party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, last Friday. His impending resignation means that the member of Parliament for Sea Point and leader of the PFP between 1971 and 1977, Mr Colin Eglin, will almost certainly be elected leader when the Federal Council meets in Johannesburg on Saturday.

Issues Statement on Resignation

*MB131208 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] member of Parliament for Pinelands, has announced his resignation from the party. Douglas McClure reports.

[McClure] Coming on at exactly a week after the resignation of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert as leader of the PFP last Friday, the announcement by Dr Alex Boraine today that he is also leaving the party must come as another shock to the members of the opposition. The PFP now faces the problem of how to turn this very negative political development into a positive one for the party. Certainly the resignation of Dr Boraine, a strong contender for the vacant leadership, means that it is almost certain that Mr Colin Eglin will become the new leader of the PFP. In his statement, Dr Boraine said: I am passionately committed to the politics of negotiation and I am horrified at the deep division in the South African society. We desperately need to develop a climate of trust which will make negotiation a better proposition than it is right now. I am under no illusion. I know that it will be as tough, if not tougher, outside Parliament than within, but I would like to throw my weight behind bridging the awesome gaps which exist in South Africa.

The leadership issue is now likely to be settled at a meeting of the Federal Council of the party on Saturday. Thus the leadership issue in the PFP has claimed its first victim and could well prove to be another stress factor in the determination of the party's political future.

Foreign Minister Botha Visits Switzerland

For coverage of Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to Switzerland, including his meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Hocke, see the Other Countries section of the 12 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Debt Standstill Proposals Sent to Involved Parties

MB121438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Final draft proposals for the solution of South Africa's debt standstill on foreign loans have been received by all interested parties. The proposals were drawn up by the debt mediator, Dr Fritz Leutwiler of Switzerland, and were sent to all parties involved during the past 2 days.

Our economic news staff report that, although some details of the proposals have become known, the full details will apparently only be made known at the meeting on the standstill in London next week.

It has been revealed that the proposals differ greatly from those presented to the creditor bankers by South Africa originally. The purpose of next week's meeting is to obtain approval in principle of the proposals, although several technical aspects will have to be cleared up in the coming few months.

1-Year Repayment Delay Proposed

MB121455 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] South Africa's debt mediator is reported to have proposed a further 1-year delay in repayment of South Africa's debts. A Swiss commercial banking source in Zurich says Dr Fritz Leutwiler has proposed a 1-year extension of the debt moratorium but the source gave no further details. Dr Leutwiler's plan is due to be discussed by South Africa's foreign creditors in London on 20 February.

There has been speculation that Pik Botha's surprise visit to Europe may have something to do with the talks but Dr Leutwiler said he knows nothing about the South African foreign minister's visit. A spokesman for South Africa's minister of finance has said the South African Government has received compromise proposals from its international debt mediator. Sources close to Minister Barend du Plessis say the new proposals, although tougher, do not call for any capital repayment before the expiry of the freeze.

More Details Reported

MB130632 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] South Africa's creditor banks are looking at new proposals for the rescheduling of Pretoria's foreign debt. Bankers in London say proposals put forward by Swiss banker Fritz Leutwiler provide a realistic basis for the resumption of debt repayment which were frozen by the South African Government last year.

Pretoria's first proposals to halt repayments until [words indistinct] were rejected by the foreign banks. The new proposal requests the payment of 5 percent of the debt on a quarter basis starting in April. Bankers say the general aim is to reach an accord which would allow the debt standstill to expire at the end of March. Banks will be asked to roll over repayments on a voluntary basis for a year.

Producer Price of Commodities Up by 21.3 Percent

MB111018 Johannesburg SABA in English
0959 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 12, SABA — The production price index [PPI] for December 1985 shows that the producer price of all commodities for consumption in South Africa increased by 21.3 per cent since December 1984, according to figures released by the central statistical services in Pretoria.

Prices of imported commodities which represent about 23 per cent of all commodities increased by 30.7 per cent over the same period, while prices of locally produced commodities rose by 18.7 per cent on average.

Of the individual commodities, food, machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment were largely responsible for the increases in producer prices of all commodities over the 12-month period.

The PPI regarding the total output of South African industry (which also includes production of export) reflects a rate of increase of 19.2 per cent in producers sale prices.

West Rand Councillors Not To Participate in NSC

MB121203 Johannesburg SABA in English
1133 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 12, SABA — The West Rand Urban Councils Association (WERUCA) has rejected participation in the state president's recently announced National Statutory Council [NSC] "because we do not have the mandate from the people."

WERUCA is made up of councillors from the townships of Soweto, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville, Alexandra, Bekkersdal, Mohlakeng, Kagiso and Munsieville.

The East Rand Urban Councils Association (ERUCA) said it had not taken a stand on whether or not to participate. ERUCA is made up of town councillors from Katlehong, Daveyton, Tem-

bisa, Tsakane, Kwathema, Duduza, Thokoza and Wattville. ERUCA Chairman Mr Tom Boya said ERUCA would decide on whether or not to participate after it had been approached by the government. He said a meeting of ERUCA would be held in Thokoza today, but the government's statutory council was not on the agenda.

WERUCA said in a press statement that councillors had been elected to serve in local authorities for the sole purpose of providing essential services and to represent residents aspirations at local level.

"We refuse to allow ourselves to be seen to be competing with national political leaders and organisations. We reject and boycott the invitation extended to us for participation in the National Statutory Council as we do not have a mandate from the people.

"Political leaders are in jail, exile and detention and some are dead. The leaders of the people shall and will reserve the undisputed right of political participation."

COSATU Condemns Inkatha Attacks on Supporters

*MB111052 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] today condemned alleged attacks by Inkatha supporters on COSATU members and pledged it would counter such violence through a national and international campaign.

A COSATU statement released today in Johannesburg after the organisation's first national executive meeting last weekend also criticised Inkatha's attempts to set up alternate unions to "undermine the unity of the working class."

"We would urge those elements who use violence against COSATU to take note that COSATU can and will defend itself and that the use of violence will eventually prove counter-productive to the interests of those using it against COSATU," the statement said.

According to a report from COSATU'S Natal regional congress, the homes of two COSATU affiliates in Newcastle and Vryheid had been burned down, and officials in Newcastle had received death threats.

The organisation, representing 500,000 trade unionists, had informed "sympathetic" international union organisations of the situation, the statement, released at a news conference in Johannesburg today, said.

"COSATU can and will defend itself against violence of the state and its allies against the working class, but if this had to happen we would regard it as a failure and a setback to unionism and to the liberation of all people."

Mr Chris Dlamini, COSATU's second vice president, said Inkatha's description of itself as a non-violent organisation was "invalid." "They are exactly the opposite," he said.

The president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, this week said he was unaware of any violence against members of COSATU and took "strong exception" to what he said was COSATU's suggestion that Inkatha was involved in violence against the union group. Chief Buthelezi has also accused COSATU of "political poaching" and complained the organisation was undemocratic.

Allegations that COSATU was a "front" for the African National Congress showed little understanding of the democracy of workers organisation, COSATU said.

The Natal report, which was endorsed by the central executive, said: "... We believe that we cannot separate the struggle for worker rights on the factory floor from the broader struggle for freedom.

"COSATU is part and parcel of the struggle for freedom. As is evidenced by the resolution taken at our launching congress, we believe that we have the right as workers to demand the release of elected and popular leaders, and to demand the unbanning of organisations banned by the minority apartheid government."

Turning to disinvestment, the statement asked: "Why should an organisation deliberately campaign against disinvestment in South Africa? Is it not better to remain silent?"

The call for disinvestment did not cause unemployment, the statement said, adding the "real cause" of the South African problem was government policy.

Mr Dlamini said COSATU would support progressive organisations inside and outside the country.

Terms NSC Effort 'Fraudulent'

*MB111207 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — COSATU viewed the National Statutory Council proposed by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, during his speech to open Parliament, as "another fraudulent attempt to perpetuate white minority rule."

The Congress of South African Trade Unions issued a statement in Johannesburg today stating Mr Botha could not be entrusted with the task of dismantling apartheid.

"COSATU has clearly stated that only a complete and immediate dismantlement of apartheid, the release of our authentic leaders and the unbanning of the authentic organisation of the oppressed minority will create the climate where a democratic South Africa can emerge," the statement said.

COSATU reaffirmed its commitment to one-man-one-vote. "COSATU therefore views the move to set up a National Statutory Council as another fraudulent attempt to perpetuate white minority rule. It is clear that those who agree to serve on this council are party to the continued political and economic domination of the majority of people in South Africa."

Reaffirms Johannesburg Boycott

*MB111201 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1150 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — COSATU today reaffirmed it would boycott the Johannesburg centenary celebrations.

A statement released in Johannesburg by the organisation's Central Executive Committee (CEC) after their first national executive meeting last weekend called for support of an alternate programme arranged by COSATU and other organisations.

"While the bosses, the state and their surrogates will be celebrating the fact that they have been exploiting workers for 100 years, the workers will be thinking of the 1946 mine workers strike and the 1980 Joburg municipal workers strike."

The statement said the 85 delegates representing 500,000 union members felt a clearer programme for the proposed rationalisation of existing unions into strong industrial unions was necessary. Feasibility studies would be conducted.

A COSATU vice president, Mr Chris Dlamini, promised the planned mergers would take place "soon." "The mergers generally are going well," he said.

On dismissals, the recent mass firing of 23,000 miners at Gencors [General Mining Union Corporation] Impala platinum mine in Bophuthatswana demonstrated "how the bantustan system has become an agent of the employers and the Botha government," the COSATU statement said.

The COSATU Central Executive Committee said: "The CEC has asked all affiliates to take steps to ensure that these workers are reinstated and that the NUM (National Union of Mine-workers) is recognised and allowed to organise by the bantustan government and GENCOR."

The statement called for extension of unionism to farm workers, unemployed workers, and the unification of construction workers.

The weekend meeting was described by COSATU's general secretary, Mr J. Naidoo, as "very fruitful."

Colored Schools Now Opened To All Races

*MB120918 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The colored Chamber of Parliament has decided to admit pupils of all races to schools under its control. Patrick Cull reports the move is likely to result in confrontation between the ruling colored Labor Party [LP] and the government.

[Cull] LP leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse confirmed this morning that schools under his administration are admitting pupils of all races. The Department of Education and Culture is also now appointing teachers of all race groups on a permanent basis.

Education and Culture Minister in the House of Representatives Mr Carter Ebrahim stated yesterday that children of other race groups who apply for admission to primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions are admitted as a matter of course. The LP's action in opening the schools is likely to result in a major showdown with the National Party whose stated policies are segregated education and segregated residential areas.

Teachers Group Praises Step

*MB121605 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1556 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 12, SAPA — The president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association, [CTPA] Mr Franklin Sonn, has welcomed the announcement by the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, to open coloured schools to all races.

Mr Sonn said today that any step taken to remove apartheid from education was welcomed, and added: "All schools must be opened to all races."

The CTPA, he said, had reservations about employing white teachers permanently. It would meet officials of the department on Friday to discuss the matter.

Bill To Exclude Striking Black University Students

*MB111940 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[Text] The government is introducing a new law that will cancel the registration of students at black universities if they refuse to attend classes. The bill has been approved in Parliament in Cape Town, over the objections of the Progressive Federal Party. Member of Parliament Helen Suzman has pointed out that no similar ruling exists at white universities or technikons.

But Education and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has replied that there are special circumstances in black education. The minister said very effective measures are needed to counter instigators who are not at college to study but to disrupt education, as part of the campaign to make South Africa ungovernable.

Expelled Bophuthatswana Students To Be Readmitted

*MB121525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1504 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Mafikeng, Feb 12, SAPA — Students expelled from the University of Bophuthatswana (UNIBO) last year as a result of campus violence were to be readmitted, a university official said today.

Mr Colin Knowles, UNIBO's public relations director, told SAPA's correspondent 29 of 36 expelled students would be allowed back, and added staff members expelled for the same reasons could also be reinstated. Mr Knowles said he could confirm reports that the Bophuthatswana internal ministry was prepared to review the staff cases.

He said those who wished their cases to be reconsidered should submit their applications in writing to the ministry before the end of the month. He also said 29 of the 36 expelled students would be readmitted.

This followed a meeting between the university's vice chancellor, Prof J.M.W. Mahene, President Lucas Mangope, and the cabinet yesterday.

The expulsions took place following the closing of the university last year after a class boycott and demonstrations.

MEDUNSA Students Return When White Students Leave

MB111029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0729 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 11, SAPA — Students at the black Medical University of Southern Africa [MEDUNSA] near Garankuwa arrived for lectures this morning after a five-day boycott to protest the admission of white students.

The rector, Prof L.T. Taljaard, said the decision to go back to classes came after the white students left the campus due to tension caused by their presence. He said the whites had decided to seek admission at other universities.

School Boycotts Called To Protest Police Actions

MB121132 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 12, SAPA — The return to school in the townships is already beginning to crumble in the face of shootings, detentions and the observance of anniversaries of the deaths of unrest victims. Pupils in several areas have called short-term protest boycotts this week.

In Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, where two young people were killed this week in clashes with the police, a formal two day stayaway has been called by the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Students Organisation.

Tomorrow is the second anniversary of the death of Atteridgeville pupil Emma Sathekge, who was knocked down by a police vehicle during school protests. But classes broke down ahead of this official call yesterday and unrest was reported in the township.

In Tembisa on the East Rand, pupils will be attending school until noon tomorrow, when commemoration meetings for Emma Sathekge will be held.

In Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, students have abandoned classes in the wake of unrest deaths in the last fortnight. The death toll is thought by some sources to be as high as eight, but not all of these have been confirmed.

Rioting flared in Jouberton more than a week ago when police raided shebeens, and residents perceived this as a bid to force them to patronise the liquor outlet of the Western Transvaal Development Board.

In Ga-Rankuwa, in Bophuthatswana, pupils stayed out of classes yesterday and will do so for the duration of public violence court appearances by scores of their colleagues. The court appearances are scheduled to last until next Tuesday, according to sources.

In Phomolong, near Kroonstand, pupils clashed with police as they returned from a cemetery.

Tensions had been heightened when two leading United Democratic Front Members, Mr Dennis Bloem and Mr Jeffrey Samuels, were held by police on Monday evening. Police have reportedly confirmed that Mr Bloem is being detained in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

DET [Department of Education and Training] comment could not be immediately obtained.

Zulu Being Taught in Cape Town Schools

MB111016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 11, SAPA — Zulu as a subject had been introduced at six secondary schools since the start of the new term, the executive director of the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, Mr A.K. Singh, said in a statement in Cape Town today.

Suitably qualified teachers were available and three-day orientation course with emphasis on methodology, had been held for teachers of Zulu.

"All schools under the control of the department will in due course be informed that it will be possible for them to introduce black languages into the Standard 6 curriculum ... subject to there being a viable demand and to a teacher for the subject being available," Mr Singh said.

17 Cape Town Theaters Open to All

MB121622 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1554 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 12, SAPA — Seventeen major cinemas in Cape Town have been given permission to open to all races.

This brings to 23 the number of Cape Town main circuit cinemas which can admit everyone.

The Goodwood metro is the only main cinema still segregated.

A spokesman for the regional office of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said the cinemas had, in fact, been told by telephone yesterday that they could open their doors with immediate effect.

Letters of confirmation were being posted to the Ster-Kinekor and Uip-Warner cinemas concerned. Cinemas were entitled to open to all "immediately we informed them telephonically — last night even."

12 Arrested for Policemen's Murder in Umbumbulu
MB130827 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0822 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, Feb 13, SAPA — Twelve people have now been arrested in connection with the murder of three policemen in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban last Sunday, and police have taken possession of four firearms and large amounts of ammunition, according to a police spokesman.

The arrests follow round-the-clock investigations after three policemen, Const J.C. Dladla, Const T.A. Mthembu and Const T.A. Ngcamu, were shot and hacked to death after they had gone to investigate faction fighting between the Makanya and Embo tribes in the Umbumbulu area.

Four people were arrested on Monday night in the Madundube reserve by detectives from Amanzimtoti. A further eight were arrested last night. The police spokesman said investigations are continuing.

Second Durban Blast Caused by Booby-Trap
MB130637 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0634 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Durban, Feb 13, SAPA — Police dogs failed to detect a booby-trap at the scene of an explosion in Durban yesterday and a second blast occurred four hours later, long after corporation employees had been allowed into the area to inspect damaged equipment. No one was hurt when the second bomb exploded although two workers were treated for shock.

Policemen investigating the second explosion at the electrical substation in Sydenham said it was nearly impossible for their dogs to detect explosives in an area where a bomb had already exploded. One of them said the only way to detect a second bomb would be to carry out a thorough search of the area.

Police last night responded to suggestions that booby-trap tactics, which have already resulted in the death of one senior policeman, had left them helpless. A police spokesman said they were well aware of the booby-trap tactics being used by "terrorists."

Every precaution was being taken at the scene of bomb blasts. The area was cordoned off swiftly and the public urged to leave. Sniffer dogs had proved effective, but in an area where a bomb had exploded, sufficient time had to be given for the smell of the first bomb to clear before the dogs could be put to work.

Police also made thorough physical searches of the area. "However, we are not confined to these methods and have other means, such as mine detectors, which can be used," the spokesman said.

He suggested that the dogs had been unable to detect yesterday's trap because the limpet mine used had been buried too deeply.

The second blast came after a limpet mine had destroyed an electrical transformer and the area had been declared safe. It was

buried beneath a pile of sand less than 2m from the transformer — the third booby trap laid in Durban this year.

Reporters and Durban City Engineers Department employees walked repeatedly by the buried mine before it exploded. Police cordoned off the area and began a search of the vicinity with metal detectors. A police spokesman repeated a plea to the public to stay away from bomb scenes because of the danger of a second explosion.

Seven Trucks Set on Fire Near Witbank
MB121942 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1921 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Witbank, Feb 12, SAPA — Seven company trucks were set alight this afternoon at two townships near Witbank, causing damage estimated at well over R100,000, a police spokesman said today.

Colonel Vic Heyns of the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria said four trucks were set alight outside Ackville while the other three were set alight in Lynneville by a group of rampaging youths. All the drivers managed to escape uninjured. No arrests have been made and police investigations are continuing.

Police Report Damage From Unrest Near Cape Town
MB121847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 12, SAPA — Damage estimated at R60,000 was caused and one man was slightly injured when groups of youths stoned and set alight vehicles in seven different incidents in Guguletu and Langa on Tuesday night.

Police said today that no incidents of unrest had been reported on the Cape Flats during the day and extra police patrols had been sent to the two areas where the overnight unrest had occurred.

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said youths in Old Klipfontein Raod, Guguletu, had stoned a private vehicle and slightly injured the driver who managed to run away about 10.40am yesterday.

At 1.45pm, a group of youths stoned a private vehicle in Old Klipfontein Road, Guguletu, and when the driver lost control of the vehicle it knocked down a woman pedestrian before smashing into another car. The driver managed to escape and no arrest was made, Lieutenant Laubscher said.

At about 5pm, youths on the corner of Bunga Avenue and Washington Avenue, Langa, had stoned a city tramways bus and had caused damage estimated at 100, he said.

Shortly before 7pm, stoning again occurred on Old Klipfontein Road, Guguletu. A crowd of youths first stoned and then set alight a light delivery vehicle valued at 12,000.

At 7pm, a crowd on Old Klipfontein Road, Guguletu, stoned a light delivery vehicle and the driver fled. Diesel was used to set vehicle alight causing an estimated R16,000 damage, he said.

At 7.40pm, a crowd in NY [expansion unknown] 188, Guguletu, stoned a city tramways bus and caused R700 damage while at 7.45pm a group of youths in NY 108, Guguletu stoned and set alight a truck causing R30,000 damage.

When a police patrol arrived on the scene they were also stoned and attacked by the 100-strong crowd. After teargas was fired the crowd dispersed and there were no injuries, Lieutenant Laubscher said.

Police Report 12 Feb Unrest Incidents

*MB121841 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1823 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 12, SAPA — Herewith the Police Directorate of Public Relations 7pm unrest report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported today:-

At Uitenhage, a clinic was slightly damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

At Kabokweni, near White River, a bus was set on fire and extensively damaged.

In Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve, near Pretoria, buses and police vehicles were stoned. On one occasion, police fired tearsmoke to disperse stonethrowers. There were no arrests.

In Soshanguve, two policemen's houses were attacked by arsonists and severely damaged. They were dispersed with rifle fire. No injuries were reported.

A similar incident occurred in Mamelodi, where a private home was extensively damaged by fire.

In the black residential area near Barberton, a bus was stoned and extensively damaged. A number of private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers on the Barberton/Nelspruit road. A black man was injured in one of these incidents.

At Claremont, near Durban, two private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, a police vehicle was stoned. The stonethrowers were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. A black man was fatally wounded.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a delivery vehicle and a private vehicle were damaged by stonethrowers.

Ends 7pm police report.

12-13 Feb Unrest Incidents

*MB130652 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0651 GMT 13 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 13, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the police public relations department in Pretoria.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Soweto, three vehicles were robbed from their drivers and another was demolished when it was set alight. A private home was stoned when a resident tried to escape. He was stabbed and killed with knives.

At Guguletu near Cape Town a mob was dispersed by the SAP with sjamboks when several buses were stoned.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria a man was injured when a mob stoned his delivery vehicle. Another vehicle was demolished by arsonists.

In Soshanguve near Pretoria two men were arrested when a vehicle was demolished by arsonists.

Two buses were stoned and a caravan was extensively damaged by a petrol bomb.

At Zwelentemba near Worcester the SAP used shotgun fire when a delivery vehicle was stoned. No one was reported injured or arrested.

In the black residential area at Witbank six vehicles were demolished by arsonists. A hostel was extensively damaged by a petrol bomb. In the coloured residential area a bus was demolished by arsonists.

In the black residential area Constantia at Kroonstad the private dwellings of two policemen were stoned. They dispersed their attackers with shotgun and pistol fire respectively. No injuries were reported.

At Dikotli near Aliwal North a policeman used a pistol when his home was stoned. No injuries were reported.

In the black residential area Kubusie near Stutterheim a woman was injured when her home was set alight.

Black Sash Issues Statements on Moutse Removals

*MB122051 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 12, SAPA — Despite government denials that the removal of people from Uitvlugt, in the troubled area of Moutse, are not forced, the Transvaal Regional Action Committee (TRAC) of the Black Sash claim the families are being pressured into moving to Immerpan.

In a statement released in Johannesburg today, TRAC gave a number of reasons why it believed that forced removals were taking place.

"There is a heavy police presence in the area. This has caused considerable fear and insecurity and has been mentioned by some residents as a reason for leaving.

"The police are not allowing any meetings to be held in which the removal can be discussed. Thus no opportunity exists for the community as a whole to freely discuss the issue and then decide what to do," TRAC said.

On February 6, while the first removals were happening groups of more than two or three people were dispersed and people were discouraged from being on the streets, the statement said. TRAC said that there are reports that any people in the streets at night are teargassed "so that an undeclared curfew is in operation."

The committee said officials based at Uitvlugt appear to have been persuading people in various ways to move.

"Many people report that officials have come to their homes to ask them if they want to move (this is contrary to the departments claims).

"They have been offered huge amounts in compensation if they agree to move. One man was told he would get R20,000 and another R50,000 for houses made of concrete blocks and mud.

"They have been told that at Immerpan/Salieslout they will get big quantities of grazing land and that there is plenty of water."

Black Sash members who went to Immerpan found people living in tents and that water was trucked in daily, the statement said.

Officials have given residents the impression that the whole village is to be moved, TRAC said.

"One resident was approached by an official to sign a form agreeing to move. When he asked what would happen if he did not do so, he was told that the whole place will be levelled anyway — and that he might as well move now.

"The above incidents contradict the government's claim that only those families which requested removal are being assisted."

The committee said that some families did request removal. However the majority of villagers were taken completely by surprise when a Department of Development Aid removal squad arrived in their village.

TRAC claims that there have been plans to move the Moutse people to Salieslout and Immerpan for approximately 20 years.

"Long before KwaNdebele was dreamt up Moutse was due for removal as a black spot. At that stage their rich land ... was to be a gift to white farmers.

"They were told they would be removed to Salieslout and Immerpan. When the KwaNdebele incorporation came up and the Moutse people rejected it, the minister (of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis) stated that these people who were opposed to living under the Ndebele homeland were free to go to Salieslout and Immerpan.

"The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele has destabilised a formerly peaceful and relatively prosperous area. The incorporation itself, as an act undertaken against the wishes of the residents of Moutse, is an act of violence and it has had violent consequences.

"As long as the incorporation remains in force Moutse will never know peace. The current removal is a consequence of this situation and has taken the injustice perpetrated against the Moutse people to new levels," TRAC said.

SADF Soldier, ANC Member Killed on Botswana Border
MB121925 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A SADF soldier and an alleged member of the ANC have been killed on the Botswana border. A Defence Force spokesman said the national serviceman had been killed after an SADF patrol clashed with two suspected ANC guerrillas.

One of the alleged members of the ANC, who was armed with an AK-47 rifle, has been killed in the confrontation. The SADF spokesman said the patrol was on follow-up operations after they found tracks of two men, believed to be ANC guerrillas, in the northern Transvaal near Alldays. The name of the dead SADF soldier is being withheld until his next of kin have been notified.

The spokesman said three limpet mines and a number of grenades have been found in the operation. The search for the second suspected ANC guerrilla is continuing.

Patrol Clashes With 2 Terrorists
MB121443 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1442 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 12, SAPA — A defence force patrol has clashed with two suspected terrorists in the far northern Transvaal — scene of recent landmine blasts.

A press release by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today said the patrol "yesterday found and followed the tracks of two people discovered on the farm Zanzibar, about 70 km from Alldays," near the Botswana border.

"Earlier today the tracks were followed on to a neighbouring farm where the patrol drew fire from two black men dressed in civilian clothes. The follow-up operation is continuing."

The statement added: "These terrorists probably infiltrated from Botswana and the authorities in Botswana have already been informed of the incident."

Earlier defence headquarters reported that a crop spray pilot driving to his aircraft detonated a landmine in the Messina district this morning.

Mr Doepie van Rensburg was not badly hurt and "suffered only a damaged eardrum in the explosion," the statement said.

The blast took place "in the area of the farm Overvlakte in the Weipe district about 50km from Messina at about 9am."

Mr Van Rensburg was travelling in a pick-up truck to an airstrip on the farm where his aircraft was parked when he hit the mine.

"Defence force elements were on the scene within minutes," the SADF added.

Followup Operations Continue

MB130742 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0735 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Messina, Feb 13, SAPA — Military follow-up operations continued in the northern and north-western Transvaal today after yesterday's two border security incidents near Messina and Alldays.

A security force member and a suspected terrorist died during a shootout near the Botswana border in the Alldays district yesterday.

Earlier, Mr Doepie van Rensburg, 27, of Louis Trichardt, a crop-sprayer employed by a Tzaneen-based company, escaped serious injury when his bakkie (pick-up truck) detonated a landmine at Overvlakte Farm, west of Messina.

Farming activities have virtually come to a halt, with mine-sweeping troops launching patrols over a wide area. Travelling on gravel roads has been drastically restricted by military authorities. The likelihood of landmines having been planted in the Alldays area has put farmers and their families on guard, while troops pour into the area to comb farm, district and other roads. Widespread rain in the region has complicated the follow-up operations.

Some farmers say the latest Messina incident seems to have scotched theories that the banned African National Congress has opened up a Botswana front at the expense of incursions from Zimbabwe. But others believe the entry route is from Botswana.

A senior defence force officer, Colonel Johan Swanepoel, said in Messina yesterday that "the usual precautionary measures" would be taken in the Soutpansberg military area, to prevent any further explosions. He warned farmers not to travel unnecessarily.

A farmer's wife, Mrs B. Estherhuyse, told SAPA that, although the danger of landmines was a worrying factor, "we are learning to accept it as a fact of life."

Despite nine deaths resulting from blasts during the last three months in the Messina and Ellisras areas, only one family has left the border area. They said they were leaving for economic reasons.

Routine checks of driveways and essential roads for landmines have become a daily way of life to most farming communities in the area, and those having to make regular trips are now in the habit of sharing vehicles, much in the style of urban "lift clubs."

Commentary on U.S. Aid to UNITA Forces

MB070527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] After 5 years of negotiations based on a faith in the power of reasonable persuasion, the United States has now decided to add muscle to its efforts to settle the Angolan question. That is the implication of the announcement by President Ronald Reagan this week, as confirmed by Dr Jonas Savimbi in an SABC interview. Announcing that America would support with not only moral but also material assistance those who were fighting against foreign domination of their countries, Mr Reagan mentioned Angola in the same context as Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nicaragua.

He referred to such groups as freedom fighters, whose countries were under siege. A day later his secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, made known that UNITA would be receiving an aid package amounting to 32 million rand.

It would certainly be a mistake to see the announcement as an abandonment of America's diplomatic initiative to achieve a negotiated settlement in Angola. UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi made this clear in his interview last night.

My reasoning, he said, has been all along that the best way to get results through negotiation is to negotiate from a strong position. His impression from his American talks was that that was understood in Washington.

Aid to UNITA is therefore a reinforcing strategy in the diplomatic initiative. The aim of the Reagan administration is evidently to help strengthen UNITA to make the MPLA's refusal to negotiate even more difficult than it is now. The goals remain the same. The first is to achieve a negotiated settlement of the civil war and a form of government that has the broad support of the Angolan people — and since UNITA is obviously widely supported it cannot be left out of account.

The second is to secure the withdrawal from Angola of all Cuban military presence that is deeply disruptive both internally and regionally. Dr Savimbi reports that he has been assured that the United States remains committed to achieving a total withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

A third goal, dependent on the success gained with the other two, is of course the removal of present obstructions in Angola to South West Africa's peaceful development to democratic independence.

Some commentators believe American aid to UNITA increases the likelihood that southern Africa will be turned into an arena for superpower rivalry. They are rightly concerned that national and regional interests could in the process be subordinated to those of the superpowers, but they are 8 years late in their assessment of what Angola, and southern Africa in general, represent in international power relations.

It was the Soviet Union that placed the region's affairs on that level when, for the first time in the Third World, it intervened through its Cuban proxies to impose by force a Marxist regime on Angola. The introduction of the Cubans, Vice President George Bush pointed out on a visit to Africa more than 3 years ago, tore the fabric of reciprocal restraint between the United States and the Soviet Union in the developing world.

The question since then has merely been one of how best to deal with that dangerous element in southern Africa.

Press Views Current Issues, Problems

MB110451 [Editorial Report] NP Backing for PFP Denied

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 February on page 1 carries a report by Brian Stuart which says that "speculation that 35 National Party [NP] members are prepared to split and join the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has been dismissed by both political parties." The speculation arose after contact by some NP members with the PFP leadership last week. "At the time, they were unaware that the leadership could not respond because of the impending resignation of Dr Slabbert." Slabbert received a personal message from an NP member saying that 35 NP members were prepared to join the PFP if Slabbert did not resign. However, "NP members told *THE CITIZEN* that within their ranks were some 'even a little more liberal than a few we can name within the PFP — but defections are not on the cards.'" Within the PFP, the contest for the leadership was between Dr Alex Boraine and Mr Colin Eglin. Boraine, however, told the paper he was giving "deep consideration" concerning his own role in politics.

CITIZEN on Political Change

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says that South African politics "have been shaken by the events on Friday." These include both the resignation of PFP leader Slabbert and President P.W. Botha's criticism of Foreign Minister Pik Botha. On Slabbert, the paper says the resignation revealed Slabbert as "a political dilettante rather than a committed politician, a man who sees politics in intellectual rather than hard, practical terms." It notes a split in the PFP between the Houghton Group supporting Boraine, and the conservatives, supporting Harry Schwarz. This split will diminish the party and show that the real opposition to the NP comes from the right. It notes the split with the NP as a result of the president's criticism of Pik Botha and says that the position of F.W. de Klerk has been strengthened as a result. However, "it is on the Right that the true opposition to the NP is gathering itself for a showdown. Strong as it is, the NP cannot afford to go into that battle divided. It had better get itself together."

CITIZEN Urges Slabbert To Reconsider

In an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 February also discusses Slabbert's resignation and says that with this action, "the PFP is done for as a party of consequence." The party cannot afford to see Slabbert go, since without him "the oft-predicted split" in the PFP may come about. "Nor can the country afford to see him go, for whatever criticism one might have of the party and its policies under his leadership,

his contribution to the political debate has been considerable. More than any other opposition figure, Slabbert "has been able to pose alternatives that should be studied carefully by all who search for solutions that will ensure that South Africa progresses in peace." It is to be hoped that Slabbert's resignation is a "temporary aberration" and that he will reconsider and decide not to quit.

Parties Close Ranks

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 February carries a report by David Braun on page 1 saying that both the PFP and the NP were closing ranks following their divisions as the results of Friday's events. The emotion and confusion in the PFP which followed Dr Slabbert's announcement has rapidly given way to anger at its manner and timing. One senior MP has made it plain he no longer wants anything to do with Dr Slabbert. "Party sources agreed there would be no more resignations and the party would stay in Parliament. As for the rift in the NP, 'reliable sources have confirmed that Mr Pik Botha has decided to take his humiliating repudiation on the chin and stay. It is understood he still has faith in the NP, and particularly the president, to produce meaningful reform.'"

Slabbert Interview

In an interview with the paper on the same page, the paper cites Slabbert as saying his resignation "does not mean it is useless to look to Parliament for political change." "If, and it is an important if, constitutional change is to have any success it has to come from Parliament," Slabbert said. On the split in the PFP, Slabbert said he was not prepared to be "a political band-aid." "A party cannot survive on one person holding it together. It has to rely on its policy and principles."

Split in Church

According to an article on page 10, the paper reports that "there are indications in South African church circles that a racial split which would affect the whole spectrum of Christian denominations is imminent. Apparently black church leaders feel that the mainline denominations are not radical enough regarding the liberation struggle, that they are too moderate on issues such as violence." Speaking last week Dr Beyers Naude said that "We have to face the fact of growing conflict between black and white, including black and white Christians. My impression is that 1986 may turn out to be a year of crisis for the church."

Black Buying Power

"Blacks will become the main retail target market, more small stores will cater for them and the JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange] will see more listings in this sector," Fred Stiglingh reports on page 4 of the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 February. This prediction was contained in an overview by an industrial analyst who said blacks would represent at least 66 percent of the retail market by the end of the century, with an average growth of between 6.5 and 8 percent over the next 15 years.

Residents Not To Pay Rent

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 10 February reports on page 3 that "flat-dwellers in Jabulani, Soweto, yesterday joined their Tshiawelo counterparts by deciding at a meeting not to pay rent for next month until the Soweto Council has met their

demands." The residents' main demand is that the council reduce rents for the apartments.

TRASCO Appeals to Security Forces

"The newly-formed Transvaal Students Congress [TRASCO] has appealed to the security forces not to interfere with services to commemorate the death of Emma Sathekge, who was killed after being run over by a police vehicle in a school yard in Atteridgeville last year," another report on the same page says. A TRASCO spokesman said students will go to school on the day of the commemoration service, but principals must release them at noon to allow them to attend.

SOWETAN on Slabbert Resignation

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says that the wrong person resigned in Parliament last week. After he had been "publicly humiliated," Foreign Minister Pik Botha should have been dismissed or should have resigned. "We believe Mr P.W. Botha's performance towards the Minister of Foreign Affairs was petty." On the resignation of PFP leader Slabbert, the paper says that "while we sometimes have similar feelings of despair, feelings that it would perhaps be better to give up the whole miserable struggle, we doubt if that is what the country expects us to do." Slabbert should have followed the example of PFP MP Helen Suzman, who has "had to stomach all sorts of insults and defeats while she sat in Parliament." "We do not think it would be wrong to say that it was because of her sticking to her guns that we are seeing some definite changes of direction in National Party policy today."

SPCC Member Interview

In an interview with Reverend Molefe Tsele, public relations officer of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) on page 5, Tsele said "there is a belief that because most SPCC members belong to the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), which is a UDF [United Democratic Front] affiliate, the SPCC is also a UDF affiliate. This is not the case. We are not affiliated to any major political organizations." Tsele also said that SPCC consultations with the government "were the most frustrating" and that the SPCC's "toughest challenge is still the radical student-conservative parent link." It is this "student—parent tussle" that may spell "the death knell for the SPCC and not anything else." Tsele added that the SPCC want the community to have the final say in education matters. "We want an education that will be part of the people's political, social and economic aspirations and not an ideological imposition."

Column on Restaurant Incident

In his "On the Line" column on page 9, Aggrey Klaaste discusses the incident in which House of Representatives MP's were denied service in a restaurant catering to House of Assembly members. However, these MP's were among those who had agreed "to sit in three different chambers, talking about the same thing. They agreed to the waste of space and time by having this apartheid parliamentary model instituted. It serves them right. They cannot, if you will excuse this, have their piece of cake and eat it, too." Noting that House of Representatives members had praised the state president's speech at the opening of Parliament, Klaaste says "the same chaps who are praising the State President to the skies are making him turn red in the face by asking for equal eating facilities."

Botha on Slabbert Resignation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 10 February reports on its front page that State President P.W. Botha, in his first reaction to the resignation of Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said it was a strange way of doing things for a politician to turn his back on the parliamentary institution because he disapproves of a speech by the head of state. Speaking to *BEELD*, Botha says Slabbert had not informed him of his intended resignation. Botha added: "I do not wish to comment on his step at this stage, expect to say that we should raise the status of Parliament and maintain its honor, as Parliament is the only medium through which change can come."

BEELD on Trauma of Reform

In an editorial on page 6, the paper says political reform seldom takes place without trauma, and South Africa's reforms are aimed at avoiding the revolutions, chaos, and slaughter common in Africa. Everyone who read the recent advertisements by the National Party, which had the state president's signature, will know the government is in earnest about reform and that the political changes will be great, perhaps more so than they ever dreamed of. "It is against this background that Minister Pik Botha's words of last week about 'a black South African president' should be seen." What Minister Botha forgot at that moment, the paper says, is that politics, in the words of another late statesman, is the art of the possible, and that at the present time that possibility is indeed remote. It adds that the fact that Dr van Zyl Slabbert was also another victim of reform should surprise no one, after observing his performance during the no-confidence debate last week.

SWAZILAND

MP's Passport Seized for Security Reasons

MB121053 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Police have seized an international passport and travel documents from a member of Parliament, Mr J.Z. Dube.

The MP's documents were seized yesterday from his home in Mankayane. The Police CID [Criminal Investigations Division] Chief, Mr Mgwembe Dlamini, said that they were seized for security reasons.

Former Supreme Council of State Member Arrested

MB090504 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] A former member of the Likoqo [Supreme Council of State], Prince Mfanasibili, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Swaziland Royal Police. Police sources say he has been detained for allegedly breaking the laws of Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Lesotho Delegation Arrives for Talks, Meets Kaunda

MB121527 Maseru Domestic Service in English

1130 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 6-man Lesotho delegation which left Maseru yesterday on a 6-nation tour of the southern African region yesterday morning held discussions with the president of Botswana, His Excellency Dr Quett Masire, in Gaborone. The Lesotho delegation left Gaborone for Lusaka yesterday afternoon, on the second leg of their visit.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday evening received the Lesotho delegation, led by the member of the Military Council of Lesotho, His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Thaabe Letsie, in the presence of the Honorable L.B. Manyake and Lesotho government officials, in Lusaka, Zambia.

The delegation delivered to Dr Kaunda a special message from his majesty, King Moshoeshoe II. President Kaunda expressed appreciation for the message from the king, and for the briefing he received on the situation in Lesotho. During the meeting, Zambian Foreign Minister Prof Lameck Goma was present.

The president gave the Lesotho delegation the assurance that he would be despatching a reply to King Moshoeshoe II. The foreign minister, the Honorable Manyake, described the talks as cordial and said they were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation had just arrived in Lusaka from Gaborone, where it held a meeting with President Masire of Botswana.

The delegation also held talks with a delegation from the ANC of South Africa. The Lesotho delegation was seen off at Lusaka airport by Prof Lameck Goma and is now in Harare.